THE DUTCH Drawn to the LIFE,

IN

I. An Exact Deſcription and Character of the ſeveral Provinces of the *Netherlands*.

II. An Account of their Trade and Induſtry.

III. A well-weigh'd re-ſearch into their Policy, Government, and Strength.

IV. A particular Diſcourſe of their Religion and Cuſtomes.

V. A cloſe Narrative of the way and Method whereby they made themſelves a Free State, under the conduct of the Prince of *Aurange*: Whereunto is added the Lives of the 5. laſt Princes.

VI. A continued Hiſtory of the laſt War, together with their Dealings with *England*, from the year 1612. to the year 1660.

LONDON,

Printed for *Tho. Johnſon*, at the Key in St. *Pauls* Churchyard, and *H. Marſh*, at the Princes Arms in *Chancery lane*, 1664.

TO THE READER.

Reader,

THis Piece is not the Melancholy Conceit, the Idle Tranſport, or the narrow and ſhort Obſervations of any Single, or Impertinent Perſon, but an Exact Collection of what the moſt Sage States-men, the moſt Reſerved Politi-

cians, the most Judicious Historians, the most Discerning Travellers, the most Critical and Deep Discoursers have bequeathed us, concerning this great Scene of Wit and Industry, Prudence and Business, Skill and Activity, Experience and Success: Here are the Profound Courtier Bentivoglio's *Exact Characters and Descriptions; the Apprehensive & Quick Favorite*, Overbury, *his Weighty Reflexions; the Rational and Publick spirited Writer, Sir* John Bur-

Burroughs, *his Usefull Discoveries*; *the Ingenious Travellers*, Mr. Howel, *and Mr.* Felthams *smart Resentments*; *the Grave Writer*, Mr Shutes *Methodical History*; *Polite* Strada's *Prudent Memoires*; *Active* Stroud, *and* Scots *solid Conclusions*; — *In a word, the Low-Countries give you a short Map and View of what the whole World sheweth you at Large*; *and this Book is the Quintessence of what whole Volumes have been taken up*

with

with; *What would you know in the Universe, that you shall not see in* Holland? *and what would you understand of* Holland, *that you see not here? both are* all *in a Little*; *the Book and the Argument*; *both* Europe *in* Amsterdam Print. — *Would the* Speculativi *see whether a Monarchy or a Commonwealth? Here the Question is Decided. Would the Tradesman Thrive? here is the best Exchange. Would the Souldier or Mariner Excell in their way? here*

is

in Skill and Experience; Would the Libertine enjoy his Conscience? here is that Mystery revealed; Would you compare their Strength with ours? here it is done to your hands; Is Trade dead? here is the reason of it; Are we Poor? go to the Dutch, *and learn to Improve your own Wealth. What Bishop* Williams *would say of King* James, *that I may of the* Hollander, *when Lively Described, there is not that thing that a Man or Nation need to* Learn,

that

that they cannot Teach.

I can wiſh thee no more Pleaſure in the Reading, than I had in the Review of theſe ſolid Remarques, when all Holland *came to me, as the whole World comes to it, even when I was in Bed, where I read more in an hour, than I ſhall ſee while I live: Happy that man that goeth over in one Morning the Journeys of many yeares, and enjoyes at Night, in the recollection and contemplation, the Content of an Age. There groweth nothing in* Hol-

Holland, *yet there is the Wealth of the World: here is nothing of my own, and yet here is the ſubſtance of what can be ſaid of that Subject; here is for twelve pence, what coſt thoſe Authors their Eſtates; the* Hollander *ever affords good penny worths, and now is one; Twelve pence a piece, and welcome Gentlemen.*

A DESCRIPTION OF Holland, And The DUTCH Provinces.

D. L. YOu are well met this morning, I pray what newes?

R. R. The beſt newes that is, (as the *Italian* ſaith) no newes?

D. L. But do you not hear what the Houſe did to day?

R. R. Neither have I heard, neither is it fit I should, it was never well in this Kingdom, as Cardinal *Wolsey* observed, since publick debates were made the subject of private discourses; but the wisdome of this Government hath better provided that none of the great Consultations of that most August and solemn Assembly in the World, should be published without Their leave.

D. L. Very fit it is that people should study to be quiet, and follow their own business; the neglect of this last makes men *Idle*, and the times bad; that of the first makes them turbulent, and the times dangerous. But did you not hear of the *Dutch* Warre Voted yesterday?

R. R. Why that is it---there cannot a Vote pass at *Westminster* for the removing of the obstruction of Trade, but it is cryed at *London* a *Dutch Warre*: with so little judgement do we discourse

things who are at a distance that it were our greatest prudence not to judge of them at all; but leave those things that are above our levelas improper for our consideration, which is rather distracted than informed by those halfe thoughts of things, all whose circumstances come not under our cognizance.

D. L. What was it then that was Voted, if not the *Dutch* Warre?

R. R. It was Voted by the noblest Patriots that ever sat within those Walls, 'That all obstructions 'of Trade should be removed; and 'particularly that the injuries and 'affronts done us by the *Dutch* should 'be enquired into and remedied by 'all meanes possible, and that they 'would stand by his most Excellent 'Majesty in this enquiry and reme-'dy with their Lives and Fortunes.

D. L. What should be the reason of this War proceeding towards them in this juncture?

R. R. That you must excuse me

in, it being as much as every man can do to give a reaſon of his own actions: this is viſible, Trade is decayed; and there is not a Prince more knowing in the Concernes, nor more tender of the intereſt of Trade in the Chriſtian world then our Dread Soveraign.

D. L. But if it ſhould come to a Warre, is this a proper juncture of time for it?

R. R. Leave that to the exact wiſdome of our Superiors, who as they are higher, ſo they ſee further then we: But the *Dutch* were never worſe provided then now, ſo much they are engaged other wayes by Sea and Land; nor we better; So many ſuperfluous humours have we to ſpend upon that Warre, that are troubleſome to themſelves, and us in a time of peace: for Trade we are agreed with all Forreign Nations; againſt the *Dutch* we are agreed among our ſelves: never was any thing ſo unanimouſly applauded by men of all perſwaſions

perſwaſions and intereſts, as a *Dutch* Warre, which is the univerſal Wiſh of the people; if it were as well the reſolve of their Superiours.

D. L. I perceive you are reſerved as to any further ſearch into the bottome of this buſineſs; will *you* be pleaſed who are equally converſant in Books, and Men, to give me that light into their Country, Government, Cuſtoms, Strength, Treaſure, Religion, Trade and Intereſt in the Sea, together with the way they made themſelves a free State at firſt, and that whereby they have preſerved themſelves ſince.

And of any thing that may paſſe between us of that Subject.

R. R. With all my heart, but that my occaſions calling me aſide, I muſt remit you to thoſe Perſons who have lived upon the place, and can beſt ſatisfie you.

D. L. I pray how many are the United Provinces?

C. B. Seven, *Viz.* the Dukedom

of *Gelder-Land*, the Counties of *Holland* and *Zealand*, and the Lordships of *Utrecht*, *Friezland*, *Overyssel*, and *Groninghen*, and some part of *Brabant* and *Flanders*.

D. L. How situated.

C. B. By the Sea Northward, and by *Germany* Eastward, upon *Cleves*, *Leige*, *Flanders* and *Brabant*, Southward.

D. L. Sir, if it be not too much pains to you, how do the 17. Provinces as they call them, lie particularly?

P. H. The seventeen Provinces called *Belgium*, are bounded on the East, with *West-Phalen*, *Gulicke*, *Cleve* *Tryers* in *Germany*, on the West with the main Ocean, that divides them from *Brittain*; on the North with the River *Ems*, which parts them from East *Friezland*, on the South with *Picardy* & *Champagne* in *France*; on the South-East with *Lorrain*; having the Lordship of West *Friezland* the Earldome of *Zuphten*, and the estate of *Groyning*, *Overyssel*, and part of *Utrecht* added to it of late, they

are

are 1000. *Italian* or 250. *German* miles in compasse; situate under the temperate *Zone*, under the 7,8,& 9, climates; the longest day in the middest of the seventh Climate, being 16 houres, and in the middest of the ninth almost seventeen.

D. L. What kind of Aire have they?

P. H. More wholesome then formerly, partly by the wonderfull increase of the Inhabitants, and partly by the incredible industry of the people, who by draining the Marshes, and converting the standing waters into running streams, have purged the Aire of many grosse and unhealthy vapours which did thence usually arise in times foregoing.

D.L. How is it inhabited?

P. H. It is competently populous, containing wel-nigh 3. million of men wel-proportioned, great lovers of our *English* Beer, unmindfull of good turnes and injuries, of good wit for inventing, and of indefatigable industry in perfecting their in-

ventions, making of Cloath, Arras, Dornix, Clocks, Watches, the Marriners Compaſs, Muſick and its Inſtruments, were either invented by them, as were Chariots, Laying on Colours in Oyl, the working of Pictures in Glaſs; the making of Worſteds, Sayes, Tapeſtries, the making of which, and other Stuffes being driven out of their Countrey by the Duke of *Alva*, they firſt taught the *Engliſh*: The Women generally are of a good Complexion, wel-proportioned, eſpecially in the Leg and Foot, honourers of virtue, active and familiar; both within doores and without, they govern all, which conſidering the natural deſire of Women to bear Rule, maketh them too imperious and burthenſome.

D.L. What are the Commodities of this Countrey?

P.H. Linnen, Scarlet, Worſted, Sayes, Silkes, Velvets, Armour, Ropes, Cables, Butter and Cheeſe of which excepting, the two laſt none Native but *Manufactures*, out of

of the materials of other Regions.

D.L. But what commodity yieldeththem moſt benefit?

P.H. Herrins and Cod, which they take in the Northern, or the narrow Seas, of the firſt whereof they make to our ſhame, beſides the Adventurers gaines 440000 *l.* yearly, and of the laſt 150000 *l.*

D. L. VVhat are they moſt eminent for?

P. H. 1. For Navigation, being bred on the Sea from their youth, and knowing no other Countrey, their *Noort* being the fourth that compaſſed the VVorld, and their *Maier* the firſt that paſſed the ſtreight that beareth his name.

D.L. What is the ſtate of Religion and Learning in thoſe parts.

P. H. 1. The pure Religion and undefiled, was planted there by *Willibrode* an *Engliſh* man, 1300. yeares ago; and now is either the Reformed that is countenanced. (though other profeſſions are tolerated by the Eſtates general, or the-

Seven Provinces that cast off the Yoke of *Spain*; or the *Roman* Catholicks which is permited in the Provinces remaining under the King of *Spain*.

2. For Learning, *Erasmus*, *Lipsius*, the two great *Scalligers*, *Agricola*, *Lemnius*, the *Douzas*, *Ortelius*, *Mercator*, *Cassander*, *Harmin*, *Vossius*, *Grotius*; Natives of this Country, have been the great Restorers of it to the World: and their four Universities, *Groyning*, *Harderwiche*, *Francher*, and *Leyden* profess it.

D. L. The Rivers of the Country good Sir.

P. H. The Rivers are chiefly 4. 1. *Rhene*, which rising among the *Grisons* in the *Alpes*, and going by *Constance*, *Basil*, *Spire*, *Wormes*, *&c.* sends one Stream to the *Maes*, another by *Arnem*, *Utrecht* and *Holland*, to *Leyden*, a third called *Secle*, through *Utrecht* and *Holland*, to the Sea between *Dort* and *Rotterdam*; and a fourth called *Yssel* by *Zuphten* and *Daventen*, between *Guelderland* and

and *Over-Yſſel* to the Ocean neer *Amſterdam*: to this River they caſt their Children of Old, where if they were legitimated they ſwimed, if Baſtards they ſink: 2. *Moſa*, or *Maes*, riſing at the Mountaines *Vauge* neer *Lorrain*, ſends its ſtreame with a part of *Rhene* by *Grone* and *Dort* to the *Brill*, where it falls with ſuch violence that the water runs freſh for ſome miles together: 3. *Ems* dividing the two *Friezlands*; 4. *Scaldis*, riſing in *Picardy*, and *Artois* into the Sea, a little above *Antwerp*.

D. L. How do they ſecure their Levell and Marſh grounds from the Sea?

P. H. The Shore is much worn in *Holland* and *Zealand*, where it is now defended with Banks and Rampires painfully made, and chargeably maintained, being ten Ells in heighth, and 25. in bredth, at bottome made of the hardeſt Clay that can be gotten, in the inſide ſtuffed with Wood and Stone, on the outſide

ſide covered with Mats, ſtrong and thick made.

D. L. How do you divide the Seventeen Provinces?

P. H. I divide them either,

I. As Anciently, into two Biſhopricks: 1. *Leige or Luikhe*, 2. *Cambray*.

Into Four Dukedomes, 1. *Limburgh*, 2. *Luxemburgh*, 3. *Guelderland*, 4. *Brabant*.

Into One Marquiſate, *viz.* Of the *Holy Empire*.

Into Seven Earledomes, 1. *Flanders*, 2. *Artois*, 3. *Hainalt*, 4. *Namor*, 5. *Zuphten*, 6. *Holland*, 7. *Zealand*.

Into Five Baronies, 1. *Weſt-Friezland*, 2. *Utrecht*, 3. *Over-Yſel*, 4. *Machlin*, 5. *Groyning*.

II. As Now: 1. Into the 11. Provinces under the King of *Spain*; 1. *Flanders*, 2. *Artois*, 3. *Hainalt*, 4. *Cambray*, 5. *Namour*, 6. *Luxenburgh*, 7. *Limburgh*, 8. *Luikhe* or *Leige*, 9. *Brabant*, 10. the *Marquiſate*, 11. *Machlyn*.

2. Into the ſix under the States of

of *Holland*; *viz.* 1. *Holland*, 2. *Zealand*, 3. *Weſt-Friezland*, 4. *Utrecht*, 5. *Over-Yſel*, 6. *Guelderland*, *Zuphten* and *Groyning*.

D. L. How doth *Holland* lie?

P. H. Holland quaſi *Hollow Land*, from its Bogs, or Hoyland from its hay hath *Zuiderzee*, *Utrecht*, and ſome part of *Guelderland* on the Eaſt; the *German* Ocean on the VVeſt, *Zealand* and *Brabant* on the South, and lieth ſo low that *Ramparts* only keep it from Inundation, and its Induſtry by infinite Dikes and Channels from being uninhabitable in compaſſe 180 miles every part of it within 3. hours journey from the Sea; divided to South and North *Holland*, and containing 23. walled Towns, and 400. Villages.

D. L. Your deſcription of North *Holland*?

P. H. North *Holland* lieth between the *Rhine* and the *Zuiderzee*, and hath in it, 1. *Amſterdam* a rich mart and haven Town that can buy 300. ſayle of Commodities in ſix hours, and

and ſeeth a 100. Ships going in and out at a Tide; ſcituate on the Gulph *Tie*, and the Channel *Amſtel* (whence *Amſteldame*) built in Piles like *Venice* famous for its old Towns and new VValls; for its great variety of Religion, and more of Trade ſince the decay of *Antwerp*: 2. *Alkmar* famous for its ſence, its Butter & Cheeſe, & eminent for the defeat the Inhabitants gave the Duke D'*Alva*, meerly becauſe he had left them no way to eſcape: 3. *Harlem* a pleaſant City on the *Meer*, where *Tullie's* Offices was firſt Printed: 4. *Nanden* and its ſtrong Caſtle: 5. *Enchuiſen* a Town on the point of the Gulph *Zuiderzee* that was ſerviceable in the firſt revolt in cutting off the ſupplies of *Amſterdam*: 6. *Zurin* and its rich Haven and many Dikes: 7. *Edam* and its Ships and Cheeſe: 8. *Medemlecke* and its excellent Paſtorage, though unwalled, yet enjoying the privilege of a walled Town.

D.L. A word of South *Holland*?

P. H. South *Holland* lieth next to the

the middle Channel of the *Rhine*, (passing from *Vtrecht* to *Leyden*) and *Zealand*, and is eminent for these Cities: 1. *Dort*, a large, [a] rich and well peopled Town, an Island of late noted for its Synod 1618. about the *Arminian* Tenets: 2. *Gorichem*, rich by its daily market of Butter and Cheese, and eminent for its fair Castle and high Steeple, from whence you see 22. walled Townes, besides a number of Villages: 3. *Rotterdam* a strong, fair, wel-traded Town on the Dike, *Ratter* and *Erasmus* his birth place: 4. *Schoon* haven on the *Lecke*, and its fair haven: 5. *Goud* well fortified on the River *Yssel*, one of the fixth principal Townes: 6. *Outwater*: 7. *Yesselstain* eminent for Cordage: 8. *Leiden* an University 1564. that hath a strong [b] Castle, 41. Islands, 104. stone Bridges, and 40. wooden: 9. Old *Viawen*: 10. *Heusden*: 11. *Lerdum*: 12. *Delph* [c] *David George* birth place, whose Churches are goodly, Streets spacious, cloathing-trade considerable.

[a] Formerly a stable of Rhenish Wines.

[b] Built by *Hengist*.

[c] 1 Who said that he was *Christ*. 2. that his Doctrine

D.L. Is

nd not the Law or Goſpel could ſave men. 3. That he had been kept in a place unknown. 4 That he was to reſtore *Iſrael*, not by death or tribulation, but by *Love* and grace; binding his Diſciples, 1. to conceal his name, 2. his deſcent, 3. not to diſcover his Religion to any man in *Baſil*. When he died 1556. his Goods were confiſcate, and his Bones taken up and burnt.

D.L. Is not the *Hague* one of the Cities?

P. H. No, it chooſeth rather to be the Village (though very large as containing 2000. Houſholds, in *Gucciardines* time) then the ſecond City, and is famous for the reſidence of the States general, neer which is *Egmond* and the *Arx Brittan*, which *Caligula* erected when he drew up his Army in Battle array to take *Cochleſhels*.

D. L. Methinks I hear not [a] yet of the Cautionary Towns delivered to the *Engliſh* 1572?

[a] Or before.

P. H. They are *Brill* and *Fluſhing*, lying in one of the ſix Iſlands belonging to *Holland* called the *Vourne*, which we choſe for the command they had on the paſſage to *Gertenburgh*

burgh and the reſt of *Brabant*, as alſo on *Delfe*, *Dort*, *Rotterdam*, with the Iſles *Weerengeh*, and *Texel* that ſafe and capacious Bay.

D. L. I pray proceed to *Zealand*.

P. H. Zealand conſiſteth of ſeven Iſlands, the remainder of Eighteen, the Sea hath ſwallowed up, and in them 300. Townes, and is divided on the Weſt from *England*, by the Ocean from *Flanders* and *Brabant* by the right and left branch of the River *Scheld* from *Holland* by the *Flache*, containing eight Towns, and an 100. Villages; the Aire unwholeſome, the water ſalt, the Land good for Paſture, Corn, Mador and Coriander, Wood ſcarce, the defect whereof is ſupplied with *Holland* Turfes, and *Scotch* Coales.

D. L. Which are the ſeven Iſlands?

P. H. 1. *Walcheren* Southweſt of *Sluis*, 10. *Dutch*, and 40. *Italian* Miles round, having the ſtrong, capacious & fair *Middleburgh* in it, which ſince *Antwerps* decay is an *Engliſh* Emporium; 2. *Fluſhing* the Key to the

the Netherlands, and one of our Cautions till [b] 1616. 3. *Ramme* and its fair Haven, whence 500. Sayle ſet out at a time; 4. *Vere*, whence the right Honourable the Earle of *Oxfords* Family.

[b] When it was by King *Ja.* delivered up, the E. of *Leiceſt.* Sir *Philip Sidneys* brother then Governour.

2. South *Beverland*, between *Walcheren* and *Brabant*, 20. *Dutch* Miles compaſs before the Sea impaired it; having in it *Tergoes* Northward, a ſtrong well privileged Town; 2. *Romerſwall* Eaſtward, an Iſland preſerved with much charge; a Woody Country, pleaſant for Hunting and Hawking.

3. *Poor* and *Overflowed*, North *Beverland* between South *Beverland*.

4. Little *Wolfers*, *Dihe*, *Schowen*, and two Villages, theſe are its Weſtern Iſlands.

[f] *Lemnius* the Phyloſopher and Phiſician, native place.

5. *Schowen*, 6. *Dutch* Miles round, wherein are 1. the Salt and *Mader* Town [c] *Sirickzee*.

[d] From the Doves in it.

6. *Duve*, or [d] *Doveland*, between *Schowen* and *Tolen*, 4. *Dutch* miles, with much charge preſerved with its Farmes and Villages.

7. *Tollen*,

7. *Tollen*, from the *Eorts Toll* paid in its chief Town, and Saint *Marcius* his *Dyke*; theſe are the Eaſtern Iſlands?

D. L. Of Weſt *Friezland* briefly?

P. H. Weſt *Friezland* hath on the Eaſt *Groylingland* and *Weſtphalen*: On the South *Overyſſel* and *Zuiderzee*, *N.* and *W.* the Sea. The Water, Aire, and Fire are unhealthy or defective here; the Paſture and Cattel very good. It containes firſt, *Weſtergoe* with its *Francher a Schola*, *Illuſtry*, *Slaveren* a Hanſe Town, *Harlington* a good Haven, and *Speche* a fair Town. 2. *Oſtrego*, with 1. Len-warden and its Chancery Court; two Dockes neer *Groyning*, *Friſius* his Birth place; 11. Towns, 345. Villages in all; to this Province belongeth the Iſle of *Schelincke*, where they take the *Dog-fiſh* thus, The men dance in Beaſts Skins, and the Fiſh taken with the ſport come out of the water, between whom and the water they ſet their Trayls and catch them.

D. L. Shall

D. L. Shall I intreat your information concerning *Utrecht.*

P. H. Utrecht hath on the East *Guelderland*, on the West, North, and South *Holland*, more fruitfull and dry then *Holland*; containing 70. Villages, 5. walled Towns; *viz.* 1. a *Wicke* well built and fortified, on the midle channel of the *Rhine*; 2. *Rhenen* and its Turfes; 3. *Armesfort* on *Ems*; 4. *Montfort* on *Yssel* strong and pleasant; 5. *Utretch*, called *Ultra trajectum*, from the Ferry there, with its fair Churches and Monasteries, its well contrived Houses and Vaults, and its wonderful scituation within a dayes journey of fifty Walled Towns.

a supposed to be *Batavoducum* spoken of in *Tacitus*

D. L. Over-Yssel I suppose is founded on the East with *Westphalen*; on the West with *Zuiderzee*; on the North with *West-Friezland*; on the South with *Guelderland*: a plain Morish Country, divided to *Tuent*, *Yssel* and *Drent*, containing 11. towns, and an 100. Villages, whereof the chief

chiefare, 1. *Daventer*, 2. *Swoll*, two ſtrong Hanſe Townes on the *Yſſel*, taken by the Earle of *Leiceſter* 1586. 3. *Emen* a large fair and inacceſſible Town, 4. *Oldenſel*, 5. the Caſtle *Vallen hoven*, ſtanding on the *Zuiderzee*, the reſidence of the Governour and the Councell. But pleaſe you to inſtruct me concerning *Guelderland*, *Zupbten* and *Groyning*.

P. H. Guelderland bounded on the Eaſt with *Cleveland* and *Zuphten*, on the Weſt with *Holland* & *Utrecht*, on the North with *Over-Yſſel* and the *Zuiderzee*, and on the South with *Brabant* and *Gulicke*; is flat, Woody, and fruitful; and divided 1. to *Velune* within *Zuiderzee* and the *Rhine*; barren, but healthful and populous; 2. to *Betuwe*, between the *Rhine* and *Wael* (ſo fruitful that there was a *Guelderland* Bull ſold in *Antwerp* A°. 1570. that weighed 3200. pound:) containing 300. Villages and 16. Walled Towns; as 1. *Nimegent*, (in *Latine Noviomagus*,) an Imperial Town, & one of the

ſieges

ſieges of the Empire, that had liberty to Coyne for a Glovefull of Pepper offered at *Aix* or *Aquiſgrave*; well fortified and peopled under whoſe juriſdiction are, 2. *Trel*, 3. *Bemel*, 4. *Gheut*, 5. the Fort St. *Andrews*, 6. *Rivermond* on *Ruer*, as it falls to the *Maes*, well peopled, and ſtrong by art and nature; having under its juriſdiction ſix more Towns, whereof ſtrong, *Geldres* that was never conquered is one, and *Arnhem* where is the *Yſſel Dort*, or the [b] *Foſſa druſiana* is another, and the *School Horderwiche* a third, *&c.*

b Which *Druſius* to keep his Souldiers from idleneſs dig'd.

D. L. *Zuphten* Sir.

P. H. Zuphten hath Eaſtward *Weſtphalen*, Weſtward *Velluwe* of *Guelderland*, Northward *Over-yſſel*, and Southward *Cleveland*; and hath twelve Cities, whereof [c] *Zuphten* (called ſo becauſe of its Southern ſituation among the Fennes,) on the ſhore of *Yſſel* hath the River *Berhel* in the middeſt of it; a Town indifferently well built for its private and

c Zuiſden.

and publick Edifices; before which Sir *Philip Sedney* received his deaths wound.

D. L. The Situation of *Groyningland?*

P. H. Groyningland hath Eastward *East-Friezland*, Westward *West-Friezland*, Northward the Ocean, and Southward *Over-yssel*, wedged in between the *Friezlands*, whereof the chief is, 1. *Old havyn*, 2. *Groyning* its selfa rich, great, and well built Town between some streames which add to its pleasure and security having absolute power in all causes, Civil and Criminal without appeal.

D. L. I have given you too much trouble already, yet willingly would I be instructed how this Country was Governed from time to time untill they were setled a free State?

P. H. They were governed by their respective Earles and Dukes of several Families, untill by Marrages and other contracts they fell to the House of *Burgundy*, and after

to

to that of *Auſtria*, which governed them in a way of Monarchy, onely allowing them their particular privileges and conſtitutions until *Philip* the good firſt, and *Philip* the ſecond of *Spain* afterwards attempted the alteration of their conſtitution to the hazard of his own Dominion, and aiming at an abſolute command, loſt all.

D. L. What loſs might theſe ſix Provinces be to him?

P. H. He loſt firſt at *Antwerp* 100000. Crowns for meaſuring Corn; 2. The Noventate ſometimes given amounting to 150000. Crowns *per menſem*; 3. Their rich Preſents, whereof one to King *Philip* came to 40. millions of Florens; 4. He loſt 60000. men, with an infinite number of Shipping which he had at his command; with his greateſt Bulwarke againſt *France*, and his beſt Card for *England*; beſides 400000. men, and an hundred millions of Crowns in the gaining of them.

D. L. I pray how came King *Philip* to looſe theſe Provinces?

P. H. Charles the Emperour his Father at his Death commended theſe people to his kindneſs as the chief ſupporters of his State and Glory if pleaſed, and his ruine if provoked; And they to obtain his favour preſented him at his firſt entrance on the Government with a grant of 40. millions of *Florens*, as before was ſaid; but his ambition and zeal forgot his own Intereſt, his Fathers Councel, and their kindneſs; and deſigned to overthrow the Privileges his Predeceſſors had granted and ſworn to, (*viz.* 1. That no Strangers ſhould govern them; 2. That no Clergy ſhould be landed among them; 3. That no Levies ſhould be made without their conſent; And 4. that upon breach of theſe Privileges and declaration thereof they might chuſe a new Prince, *&c.*) and make way for an Arbitrary Government.

To which end envying ſo baſe a

people such liberty, and fearing the Reformation, to gratifie the Popes humour and his own design, he sends Old *Alva*, who had been 60. years a Souldier, with a large Army, a larger Commission, and the Inquisition to be their Viceroy, Count *Egmond* the Souldiers Favourite closed with him to his ruine, for he beheaded him a while after; the Prince of *Aurange* opposed him saying, *He had rather be a Prince without an House, then a Count without an Head.* If these two had agreed they had kept out *Alva*, but falling out, the Prince retires to *Nassaw* in High *Germany*, untill *Alva's* oppressions, cruelties, and inquisition had forced the people to a defensive Warre, wherein Prince *William*, and his brother *Lodowicke* assist them with various success against *Alva*, *Requiescens* and *Don John* successive Viceroyes untill taking the peoples Oath and renouncing the pretensions of *Spain*, they were assisted from *England*, so that

that the *Spaniard* was glad to Treat with them as a Free State, 1609.

D. L. How could they ſo long withſtand ſo Puiſſant a Monarchy?

P. *H.* 1. By the long Warres they were Diſciplined and made active; and indeed it is againſt the *Spartans* and the *Turkes* rule to wage Warre long with any one Nation.

2. By their Fortifications, whereof one coſteth the *King* of *Spain* (who hath no plenty of men,) more Souldirers and Money then five pitched fields.

D. L. I have heard that *England* had as much title to the Provinces of *Holland*, *Hernall*, &c. as *Spain*.

P. H. They ſay indeed that we might rather claime them in right of *Philippa* King *Edward* the thirds Wife, who was the Earle of thoſe Provinces Eldeſt Daughter, then the *Spaniard* in right of *Margaret* who was onely his younger Daughter.

D. L. Which of the two Netherland is moſt conſiderable, the *Spaniſh*,

niſh, or the Commonwealth.

P. H. The firſt is largeſt, but the laſt beſt peopled and Trade, and conſequently moſt rich and powerful, able to draw 30000. to the Field at an hours warning, and raiſe 500000 *per annum* to maintain them; and as an inſtance for their power at Sea, though the King of *Denmarke* took 108. Ships of theirs one year, yet they could ſpare an hundred the next for the expedition againſt *Spain* and its Armado.

D. L. Are theſe ſix Provinces under any one Government?

P. H. No, every Province is abſolute in it ſelf onely, ſometimes they conſult together, but can do nothing untill their Conſultations are approved of by every Province, whoſe Preſident, Governour and Councellors by order of their reſpective States manage their Government, onely they have a general Councel at the *Hague*.

D. L. Are there any Noble men among them?

P. H. Not

P. H. Not above three Families, who yet live like Clowns, leaſt the high Shoones envy, who hate nothing more then a Gentle-man, obſerve them.

D. L. Which of theſe Countries ſend out moſt Shipping?

P. H. *Holland* and *Zealand*, whence you may ſee 800. Sayle at a time bound for the Eaſt, beſides as many for the Weſtern and Southern Coaſts, beſides 2000. Bugſen, Doogbooten, and Crabbins, wherewith they fiſh for Herrins, Cod and Salmon, and make yearly three Voyages: the Towns and Villages abounding in Women and Children that Weave Nets, and men that build Ships.

D. L. Sir you have ſeen the *Hague* the moſt eminent Town of *Holland*, I pray deſcribe it.

W. S. The *Hague* is rich in wealth, pleaſant in Gardens, Stately in Buildings, and noble for her Inhabitants, having 2500. great Houſes, among which there is none more

magnificent then the Court of *Holland* built 1249. by *William* Earle of *Holland*, like a Caſtle with Dikes and Gates; it is alwaies guarded; on the Northſide whereof ſtands a ſtately Fiſh-Pond, pleaſantly environed with high Trees on *Viverberg*, or the Fiſh-Ponds Hill: within this Building is a Hall of *Iriſh* Wood, hung with Bookſellers, and Painters ſhops, with Silver-Coat Armours, Trumpets, and Enſignes which hang there in great number, won at *Turne*, *Hout*, and *Flanders*: there is the Governour of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Weſtfriezland*, there are the Courts of Juſtice, the States-Chamber for the Province, and for the Union, whether all Cauſes are brought by appeal, and finally determined; here reſides the Court Fiſcall of *Brabant*, the States general, the Eſtates of *Holland* and *Weſt-Friezland*, the Councell of State, the Maſters of the Chamber accounts of *Holland*, the Councell of Warre, &c. every of theſe having their Chambers

Chambers apart: Hard by there is a Park 1500. Pales long, full of Oakes, Elmes, Aſh, and other Trees; on whoſe Boughes Birds of all ſorts Sing ſweetly, under which Deeres, Hares and Conies run; Princes, Earles, Lords, Councellors, Advocates, and all ſorts of people walk; Not far from this Park are pleaſant Lakes at once the pleaſure and the profit of that place, not far from that you come to ſhady walks, that have at once the revenue and the content of Heaven; one hour you meet here the States man and the Merchant gravely walking, another while the youth pleaſantly playing, at a little diſtance further of time and place the Souldiery exerciſing, and by them the VVomen Landring, and if you pleaſe to walk a little further, you will ſee all *Europe* floating on the one hand by water, and carried on the other by Land to this great Mort of Chriſtendome for *Trade* and for *intelligence*.

CHAP. II.

Of the Civill Government of the United Provinces.

D.L. I Pray how are the United Governed?

C.B. Having caſt off their Prince, and the three Eſtates of Nobility, Clergy and Commonalty; the ſupream Anthority is veſted in their Nobility and Citizens; and is an Ariſtocraſy, or a Democraſy, as either of thoſe Intereſts prevail.

D.L. Are the Clergy wholly excluded?

C.B. Yea, unleſs it be in the Province of *Utrecht*, where the Eccleſiaſticks are of their Councels.

D.L. Is there no ſhadow of Monarchy there?

C.B. Yes, they grant ſo much executive Power to the Governors of

of each Province as make them little less than Monarchs.

D. L. How is *Holland* Governed?

C. B. By the Nobility, and the Burgesses of Eighteen Cityes, *Dort, Harlem, Delfe, Leyden, Amsterdam, Der-Goud, Rotterdam, Gorchom, Scheedam, Schon-Hoven, Brill, Allmar, Horn, Enkusen, Edam, Manacdam, Med-Embliche*, and *Purmerent*; which do at once overpower the Nobility and engage the whole Commonalty.

D. L. How is every particular City Governed?

C. B. 1. By yearly Burgomasters which manage the Government; 2. The Sheriffes and Scout masters, that administer justice in Causes Criminal and Civil; The Treasurer that ordereth the Revenue; and the Doctors Advocates or Pensioners that are of Councell.

2. By a general Councell of Justice to whom they appeale from the respective Magistrates.

D. L. No appealing from that Councell.

 C. B. No,

C. B. No, but there may be more Judges added, and the Case reviewed.

D. L. How are their general Affaires managed, and their Treasury disposed of in the Province of *Holland?*

C. B. By the Assembly of the Estates called three or four times a year, and made up of one Advocate and one Pensioner, of each of the Eighteen Cities, and the Nobility, who as one City tied together by the rule of right reason, and the publick good unanimously agree in all publick Concernes, the lesser part being concluded by the major, without force which availes not among them who are equal in liberty.

D. L. Who executes their Decrees, and disposeth their Money?

C. B. Another Assembly deputed by them to put in execution their Orders, and to call them together when there is occasion.

D. L. What Power hath the Governour

Governour of *Holland*?

C. B. Much honour and power: the Militia is at his diſpoſe, their ſafety depends on his Care, of three men they propoſe he names all Officers; and any fault he may pardon; wherefore his reſpect is no leſs than that of a Prince.

D. L. Are all the other Provinces ſo Governed?

C. B. Yes, ſave that the populacy is more prevalent in ſome places than in others, and that ſometimes one Governour commands two or three Provinces.

D L. But how is the Union of all the Eſtates Governed?

C. B. By a general Aſſembly of the Eſtates of the ſeven Provinces conſiſting of the Nobility and the City Deputies.

D. L. How and when are they called?

C. B. They are called by a Deputy ſtanding Councell, which they leave to execute their Decrees by Summons to each Province, onely when

when ſuch Grand Affaires are on foot, as concern the Intereſt of the whole Union, as Warre, Peace, Truce, making or breaking Leagues, laying on, or taking off new Impoſition, &c.

D. L. How do they debate things?

C. B. The Deputies of each Province by way of Committee debate matters among themſelves, and then give their Votes not as particular men but as repreſentatives, ſo that there are but ſeven Votes of the ſeven Provinces in all, who muſt all agree before any matter be concluded.

D. L. But what if ſome Provinces differ?

C. B. They depute ſome Members of the Aſſembly to perſwade them to yield their private Opinions and concerns to common intereſt and reaſon.

D. L. What become of their Reſolves?

C. B. A Councell of State made up

up of the Deputies of each Province is appointed by the States general to repreſent them to put their Decrees in execution, and upon any emergent Difficulty to intimate the neceſſity of the general Aſſembly, this Councell is called the Councell of the States general; and as the great Aſſembly is diſtinguiſhed to ſeven Votes according to the ſeven Provinces it repreſents, and guided by a Preſident Weekly choſen out of each Province.

D. L. Are there any more Councels there?

C. B. Yes, three more under this Councel of the States general; *Viz.* 1. One of State to manage the Army, and its pay by Land, ſome of whoſe Members alwayes attend the General; and are ordered to aſſiſt in the reſolutions of higheſt concern to the Union, and is made up of Deputies; 2. Another of the common Treaſury of the Union; 3. A third of the Admiralty which

manageth

manageth their maritime affaires and Incomes, conſiſting of ſix Members, four whereof are in *Holland*, one in *Zealand*, and one in *Friezland*, theſe Councels are frequently charged according to the conſtitution of each Province.

D. L. Is there no one perſon over all theſe Councels?

C. B. Yes, the Prince of *Aurange*, who hath the chief management of their Forces by Sea and Land.

D. L. Where do theſe Councels ſit?

C. B. Moſtly at the *Hague*, which is moſt conveniently ſituated to diffuſe Adviſoes, Orders and Laws, to fill the Provinces.

D. L. How fitly is the particular Government of each Province proportionated to the general Government of all; and that to the particular intereſts of each Province; by what conformity and mutual knots of government the united Provinces are tied together, and jointly concur in what concernes

cernes the common Intereſt?

But is it much altered from their former conſtitution?

C. B. As little as can be, rather by augmenting each Councel to oblige all parties, than by altering any to confound them.

D. L. My Ingenious Friend, that ſaw their Countrey, what think you of their Government?

D. F. The Countries Government is popular, and there had need many to rule that Rabble: Tell them of Monarchy but in jeſt, and they will cut your throat in earneſt; the very name they think beares tyranny in its forehead; and they hate it more than a *Jew* doeth Images, a Woman old age, or a Non-conformiſt a Surplice, not a man among them hath authority by Inheritance, for that were the way in time to parcel out their Country to Families: they are choſen Magiſtrates, as the King chuſeth Sheriffes, not for their Wit but Wealth; which they ſo over-affect

that

that Myne here, ſhall walk the Streets as Uſurers go to Bawdy-Houſes all alone and Melancholly.

D. L. I pray informe me what is the ſtrength of the united Provinces?

C. B. Their ſtrength is either by Land or by Sea.

D. L. I pray Sir what is their Strength by Land?

C. B. 1. The Sea, the *Mauſe*, the *Rhein*, the *Yſſel*, eſpecially *Zealand*, and *Holland*, which is made up of Impregnable Iſlands; and alſo Low and Moreſh, that it is Invincible: the Great Boy of *Europe*, not ſuch another Marſh in the World; a National *Quagmire*, that they can overflow at pleaſure.

2. The natural and artificial ſtrength of their Frontier Cities, as Sluce Impregnable for its low Scituation, and ſtrong Fortifications; the ſtrong Fort of *Lillo* in *Brabant*, *Berghen*, *ap-Zone*, *Breda*, *Gatrinburgh*, *Heuſden*, *Grave*, and *Crevecour*,

Crevecour, the Forts of S^t. *Andrews Worden*, *Nimingben*, and *Schinty*, and the *Sconces* on the Rivers; As ſtrong as induſtry and Nature can make them: every Town hath its Garriſon, and the Keyes of the Gates in the night time are not truſted but in the State-Houſe.

3. Their Ammunition is plentifull, their Armes, Engines, and Warlike Inſtruments ready, their Proviſion full, the whole Country lying ſo Linked together, with natural and artificial Rivers that it can furniſh each part in a moment.

4. Their excellent Diſcipline, that makes *Holland* the School of *Europe*: and ſo furniſheth them with vaſt Armies of home bred Souldiers, and Forreigners to the number of 60000. in the Field, and 30000. in Garriſons; their In-land men are their beſt Souldiers, they of *Holland* and *Zealand* are the beſt Sea-men; their Forreigners are the beſt Commanders: they make uſe

uſe of the *French* for Activity, of the *Engliſh* for Valour; of the *Scots* for Subtlety; and of the *Germans* for Order and Diſcipline: and they keep all way 20000. in Pay; and allow a 1000l. a day extraordinary in time of Warr.

D. L. Methinks Warre ſhould undo them?

O. F. Of all the World they are the people that thrive and grow rich by Warre, which is the Worlds ruine, and their ſupport; ſo ſtrong is their Shipping, ſo open their Sea, ſo fortified their Towns and Country, by reaſon of their Lowneſs and Irrigulation.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of their Eccleſiaſtical Government.

D.L. PLeaſe you to proceed to their Eccleſiaſtical Government.

T.S. Having at once ſhaken off the yoke of *Spain* and *Rome*, as they unhappily fell into a Commonwealth on the one hand, ſo they ſettled in a Claſſical way on the other: for the Miniſters that promoted their Reformation being addicted to Mr. *Calvin*, and his Platform at *Geneva*, eſtabliſhed *that* among them, rather as that which ſuited with their Intereſt and Conſtitution, than as what correſponded with truth: they cannot have the Primitive Church Government if they would, and our men that pretend to a Conformity with them, as the reaſon of their Non-conformity with us, will not

not have it thought they could----- where every Burgeſs is a King, its fit every Miniſter ſhould be a Biſhop.----

D. L. But how do they govern their Church?

T. S. 1. They that are Supreme in the State, are ſo in the Church, and they will not endure two Juriſdictions.

2. Under them in every Province the Miniſters meet, and propoſe to them what they judge fit to be enacted.

3. In every Province there are ſixteen particular Claſſes, where thoſe matters are conſidered of that are to be propoſed to the General Aſſembly.

4. The General Aſſembly meets twice a year, the Claſſical once a month.

5. The Miniſters are divided to three ſorts, 1. Paſtors and Doctors, that teach and inſtruct; 2. Elders, that rule and over-ſee; 3. Deacons, that diſpoſe of their Mony.

D. L. How

D. L. How do they admit their Miniſters?

T. S. After four years ſtudy, 1. They Examine, 2. They impoſe on them a Sermon, and a Diſcourſe upon ſome Polemical Subjects, after which, with Prayer and Faſting, by the Magiſtrates conſent, they admit them to the Miniſtry, with the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery.

D. L. How do they maintain them?

T. S. With Penſions, not exceeding an 100*l.* a year, whereby they keep them within compaſs, and dependance, yet providing for their Wives maintenance, and their Childrens Education.

D. L. What is the Miniſters work there?

T. S. 1. He prayes; 2. He reads the Word; 3. He explains by way of Expoſition, Catechizing, and Preaching; 4. He Baptizeth the Chriſtians Children upon examination of the Parents and Sureties;

upon

upon competent warning given, he adminiſtreth the Sacrament of the Lords Supper four times a year, *viz.* the 1. Sunday of *April*, *July*, *October*, and *January*, to thoſe who regard the Diſcipline, and are Catechized every one in his own Pariſh after 15 dayes warning: and this the people receive ſitting or ſtanding by a Table near the Pulpit. 5. He marrieth a Widow within ſix months after her Husbands deceaſe: or a Maid when her Guardians allow it after Banes *thrice* asked with Prayer and Exhortation. Never upon a Sunday. 6. Upon invitation, he ſhall go and viſit the ſick, and adviſe how to ſettle his Eſtate for this World, and prepare himſelf for another. 7. He ſhall accompany the bodies of the faithful, without Prayer, Sermon, or ſound of Bell, to the Grave, which muſt be alwayes in the Churchyard, and not in the Church. 8. He muſt reſide in his Pariſh Conſiſtory, and aſſiſt them in Church-cenſure thus:

1. By

1. By Admoniſhing, 2. By Excluding from the Lords Supper; and at laſt by Excommunication, wherein they proceed thus: The firſt Sunday they pray for the man, naming neither his perſon nor fault: the ſecond they name his perſon, but not his crime: the third, the Perſon is named, his offence publiſhed, and he excommunicated, not to be received but upon ſincere Repentance, teſtified by a reformed Converſation, whereof the people are told one Sunday by the Miniſter, and the next by the Penitent himſelf, declaring his Confeſſion before the Pulpit. 9. He preſides in the Conſiſtory, to gather Voices, to pronounce ſentence, to keep the order of debates, to refer greater matters to the greater Aſſemblies, to regiſter their Acts; to denounce their ſentence, and conclude all with Prayer; and this every Sunday. 10. The Miniſters are delegated by the Parochial Conſiſtories, to be in the Claſſical Aſſemblies, and by

by the Classical Assemblies, to be of the Provincial Synod: and by the Provincial Synod upon extraordinary occasions, (as that of the Remonstrancy, Controversie, and *Barnevells* Rebellion, in pursuance at *Dort* of it) for a General Meeting, advertizing each other before hand, what is likely to be proposed in the General Assembly.

D. L. How is the Lords Day observed?

T. S. Two Sermons they have upon it, in their rather handsome, than Magnificent Churches, but the peoples noise in playing, especially at their *Kirhe masts* or *Wakes*, drowneth that of the Minister in preaching. In the Morning they are close and demure, but in the Afternoon their shops fly open, their wheel-barrows go up and down the streets, and they are in the heat of their business.

D. L. What Religion do they countenance?

T. S. They countenance only Cal-

Calviniſme, but for Trades ſake they *Tolerate* all others, except the Papiſts, which is the reaſon why the treaſure and ſtock of moſt Nations is tranſported thither, where there is full Liberty of Conſcience: you may be what Devil you will there, ſo you be but peaceable: for *Amſterdam* is an "Univerſity of all Religions, which grow here confuſedly (like ſtocks in a Nurſery) "without either Order or Pruning. "If you be unſettled in your Religion, you may here try all, and "take at laſt what you like beſt; "If you fancy none, you have a Pattern to follow of two that would "be a Church to themſelves: It's "the Fair of all the Sects, where "all the Pedlars of Religion have "leave to vend their Toyes, their "Ribbands, and Phanatique Rattles: their Republick is more to "them than Heaven; and God may "be more ſafely offended there than "the States General.

CHAP. IV.

The Dutch *Customes.*

D.L. HOw is it the *Dutch* are alwayes gainers by War?

B.P. 1. It increaseth their Shipping, stirring them to exceed their Adversaries by Sea, as far as he exceedeth them by Land, threatning his *Indies*, and blocking his Havens, while he assaults their Country: for (besides their general Contributions at home, and their aid from abroad (where they are supported to check the *Spanish* Greatness) as his *Indies* furnish him with means to assault, so they supply them with means to defend his Designes upon: *Europe* being divetted to his defence in *Asia*, *Affrica* and *America*; More of them live on the Sea (where dwell whole Families) than on the Land.

2. By their Excise, which riseth with

with their charge, the more mony they pay, the more they receive again, in that insensible, but profitable way: what is Exhaled up in Clouds, falls back again in Showers: what the Souldier receives in pay, he payes in Drink: their very enemies, though they hate the State, yet love their Liquor, and pay Excise: the most Idle, Slothful, and and most Improvident, that selleth his blood for Drink, and his flesh for Bread, serves at his own charge, for every pay day he payeth his Sutler, and he the Common Purse.

D. L. What do they most taxe?

B. P. Foreign Beer, *&c.* 1. To limit the excess of foreign importations: 2. That their Commodities may be more vendible: 3. To draw in every man to contribute to the wars, those that would not otherwise part with a farthing, willingly laying out their mony, as they think upon their Lusts, but as the State hath contrived, upon the Publick good: but they have those

Commodities in time of War in Groſs, which in time of Peace they muſt take in the Retail. 4. They keep up that Concord by Warr, which would fall aſunder in Peace. 5. They oblige Foreign Nations by ballancing the *Auſtrian* Power, which they ſhould diſoblige, by Peace with him.

D. L. But how do they manage their Wars & Trade at a cheaper rate than others?

B. P. Firſt, they go with leſs charge, their Ships requiring fewer men, and thoſe men all ſharing in the Deſign, are contented with courſer fare; and as they go through all Difficulties with Patience, ſo they husband all expences with thrift: nothing like concerning the Commonalty in all Deſigns.

2. They carry abroad no Coyn of their own, furniſhing themſelves elſewhere: Coyn is the blood of a Commonwealth: but other Commodities they can ſpare.

3. They carry thence the commodities

dities of one place to another, and are the common *Carriers* of Chriſtendome, bringing home the while the moſt Staple Commodities of each Country.

4. They trade there upon the beſt and moſt free conditions.

5. Their Induſtry and Prudence having beſides got more ſtrength in the *Indies*, than any other people.

D. L. Which way do the *Engliſh* keep them under?

B. P. By commanding the Narrow-ſea, their Coaſt and ours.

D. L. How do they keep in their Waters?

B. P. By ſtrong mounds they keep it in, and by Art they make it ſerviceable to their trades and carriages, which they convey to and fro very eaſily, ſubtilly, and cheaply; yea, the Winds ſerve them, and an Artificial Engine with one man, ſhall do the work of an hundred: their Channels are ſo well contrived, that they are not only Draines to

their Ground, High wayes to their Carriages, but Ornaments to their Cities.

D. *L.* What are the *Dutch* for publick works?

B. *P.* Very Liberal and Noble, as appears by their ſtately Streets and Buildings, their pleaſant Walks, their planted High wayes, which are fenced with ſuch orderly Hedg-rows, that the whole Country is but one ſhady Walk by the River ſide, a Paradiſe: they having no uſeleſs Common, but what (by the common conſent of publick ſpirited Magiſtrates and people) is turned to profit or pleaſure: when as we have more barren Common than they have Land.

D. L. How do the poor live among them?

B. *P.* Every body workes there, and not a man begs but by ſtealth, rather making ſignes then ſpeaking, whole Families having ſtarved there becauſe they would not be burthenſome.

D. *L.* What

D. L. VVhat Proviſion do they make for their ſick and aged Poor?

B. P. So carefull are they, that they make not Beggers by relieving them; that they ſearch their houſes, and upon due examination of their Caſe,

1. They Prentiſe their Children if they have any, teaching them their Trades freely, and directing them by turnes; ſuffering them not to loyter, but feeding diſpatching, and ſending them away preſently.

2. They have neat and diſtinct Almeſ-Houſes for Men and VVomen, which a man would think were rather rich Merchants habitations then poor Almſmens dwelings.

3. They have VVaſe-Houſes ſuch as Chriſt-church in *London*, &c. to bring up Orphans in, to Trades, Learning, or what they are moſt inclined to, for the ſervice of the Commonwealth: providing likewiſe for their women Portions when of age.

4. Their Gueſt-houſe, for ſick

poor men and women are well furnished with all Necessaries, attendance, Phisick, and what heart can wish.

5. Their Dul-houses, or Bedlams, for the distracted; Their Tucht-houses, or Houses of Corrections for the stuborn & idle, are generally fair with all meanes used to reclaime the first to their Wits, the other to their Honesties: the Rents and Governments whereof are in the hands of the publick Magistrates.

6. In their Lumbards, or Loan houses, the poor have Mony upon any Pawn for a reasonable rate, *viz.* six in the Hundred, with convenient time of payment.

D. L. A word I pray of their frugality whereby they maintaine all this charge.

B. P. 1. Their Diet is homely, and of every mans own providing; 2. They spend more time then money in Drinking, improving that time to business too; 3. They traffick for others Superfluities, but

not

not their own; 4. Their Apparel is plaine and manlike, alwayes of one faſhion; 5. Their ambition is ſolid for realities rather then imaginations to ſerve the publick State rather then private humours; much better is it (ſay they) to be *port of Holland in poſſeſſion then Titular King of Jeruſalem*: 6. Their Lawes are ſtrictly executed, and no forfeitures left to the corrupt diſpoſal of an Officer, but all beſtowed upon the publick: 7. Uſury is a ſtranger amongſt them, every man laying out his eſtate upon the common Traffick: 8. No Idleneſs there and ſo no Thieves, which is more reſtrained there by Whipping, then here by Hanging: 9. If any man gaines extraordinary by money, the tenth of his gain is the Commonwealths; Uſurers eſcaping not there as here, ſcot-free: 10. A man undone by Caſualty, they ſet up again; a man caſt into Priſon the Creditor muſt maintain; A man troubled with a ſhifting Adverſary, a quick

tryal relieves: 10. Add to this the bleſſing of God, which they implore before any conſultation upon extraordinary State matters, upon their *Bid-dayes* as they call them: 11. All men debate, and all contribute to the publick Affaires as concerned both by advice and purſe: 12. Their Reſolutions are ſecret and ſudden: 13. They allow all Opinions at home, and converſe with all men abroad for the publick benefit; maxime being to winke at ſingular inconveniences to avoid univerſal miſchiefes.

D. L. Would it be any advantage to us to obſerve their wayes?

B. P. Yes, for we ſee where-ever they ſettle in *England*, as in *Norwich*, &c. the Government of that place is moſt ſtrict; the people within 20. mile moſt employed, our Manufactures beſt improved, and the poor beſt provided for: for where the *Dutch* are they relieve our poor, and we never are troubled with theirs.

A

A RIDLE.

The Lyon slept securely while the Hunters laid their toyles for him, the Pismire stung and awaked him; he starts up resolutely and checks the presumptuous Pismire; the Pismire cried, my *Lord look about you*; He did so, and spread the snare of the Hunters, he broke it, & securing all avenues at Home, he looks abroad, and saith, *Læsa patientia fit furor*; abused patience turnes fury.

D. L. I pray what are the fundamental constitution of their State?

B. P. 1: That no Countess marry without the States good liking.

2. That all Officers be Natives.

3. That the Estates assemble at pleasure.

4. No impositions be raised or removed but by publick consent.

5. That all publick Writings should be in *Dutch*.

6. That their Coyn be disposed of by a Committee of Merchants.

7. That none sell his Possession without publick consent.

8. That

8. That no Offices be Hereditary.

9. That every place ſhould be competently ſalaried.

10. That no man ſerve a forreign Prince without leave.

11. That there be an yearly eſtimate of Eſtate and Perſons.

12. That there be conſtant allowance for Reſidents, Agents, &c.

13. That every City be Fortified and Garriſoned.

14. That none be forced to ſerve out of his Province.

D. L. What are the reaſons that we had to aſſiſt them at firſt?

B. P. Firſt, the ſecurity of the Proteſtant Religion againſt the Pope: Second, Of *England* againſt *Spain*, whom we choſe rather to engage in his own Country, then in ours: Thirdly, The opening of Trade, encroached upon by the *Spaniards*: Fourth, The ballancing of *Europe*.

D. L. 1. when they ſteal away our Coyn; 2. When they engroſs our trade, & bringing it to that paſs that we break by hundreds.

D. L. What

D. L. What were the Reasons in brief for the *Hollanders* Revolt from the King of *Spain*?

B. P. 1. The breach of their Privileges, which, that King swore either to observe, or quit his Dominion.

2. *Charles* the Fifth and his Son *Philip* the Second's design to new model their Government.

3. The Noveral Aid of 800000l. demand at his Coronation by *Philip*.

4. The Kings remote Residence in *Spain*.

5. His weak or cruel Substitutes; as the Dutchess of *Parma*, Cardinal *Granvill*, Duke D'*Alva*, the great Commander of *Castile*.

6. The inquisition and Bishops designed for those Provinces, *May* the 11. 1565. with power to question all men for all matters, and swear them to discover one another; the chiefest Nobility and Merchants being enrolled in the Black Book.

7. The neglect of their Petitions.

8. The *Spanish* Embassadour D'*Allanes*,

D'*Allanaes* Letters taken, wherein it was adviſed that the Netherlands ſhould be impoveriſhed firſt, and then kept under; that their Nobility ſhould be trepanned, and patriots cut off; that their Priveliges ſhould be declared forfeited; that they ſhould be neceſſitated to Rebellion and them juſtly to be deſtroyed.

9. *Alva*'s boaſt that he had 18000. to be executed.

10. His diſarming, impoveriſhing and engarriſoning the Country in order to thoſe Butcheries of millions, he cauſed afterwards his Ranſacks, deſolations, Baniſhments, and Confiſcations.

11. His keeping of the King at diſtance from his people.

12. His ſuborning of Witneſſes, and ſeting illegal and extraordinary wayes of proceeding.

13. His ſeizures of all the publick treaſure that paid the poor, the Miniſters, the Almes-houſes, *&c.*

14. His exactions of the hundredth,

dredth, twentith, and the tenth penny; and ſo driving all trade out of that Country by his oppreſſions of the Natives, and his ſeizures on ſtrangers Goods.

15. *Don John's* plot by indulging to betray them, diſcovered in an intercepted Letter of *Don John* wherein all their traines and method were laid open.

16. The King of *Spains* diſclaimer of his real right by uſurping more, and ſetting up a Councel of troubles not tied nor limited to any inſtructions, but inveſted with liberty freely to give ſentence in any thing at pleaſure.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

The private Qualities, Condition, and Carriage of the Dutch.

D. L. WHat is the *Dutch* man's private Condition, Quality and Carriage?

O. F. Viz. The *Dutch* are usually of large Statures, handsome and fair Aspects, stronge and able bodies, their minds are not less vigorous then their bodies; their temper is resolute, their spirit undaunted, their nature open and pleasant, their callings beneficial and industrious; their Genious apt to all Arts, especially the Mechanical and Manual: their Ambition is their liberty and privilege, which they have maintained this hundred years with much blood and treasure: their expenses frugal, to the saving of an Egge-shell, they maintaining it for a maxime that a thing lasts longer mended then new: their respects and

and considerations are narrow and restrained; their way is active & stirring, and Provision is made for their necessitous people, but none for the idle, who must work there or they shall not eat; the time they spend is in eating well, and drinking much, and prating most: "The truth is "(saith my ingenious Author) the "compleatest Drinker in *Europe* is "your *English* Gallant; there is no "such consumer of Liquor as the "quaffing of his Healths; the "*Dutch* were good at it, but now "they have got a custome of prat-"ting over their pots, they sip, and "laugh, and tell their tale; and in "a Tavern are more prodigal of "their time then of their Wine; "they drink as if they were short "winded, and as it were eat their "drink by morsells and let it down "by piece meals, rather besieging "then assaulting their braines; in a "word we are Drinkers, they are "soakers; an *English* man is sooner, "a *Dutch* man longer drunk.

Their

Their recreation is warlike, and they are taught to be Souldiers before they have attained to be men; Nay (saith my ingenious and noble friend) as if they placed a Religion in Armes, every Sunday is concluded with the Train-bands marching through the City.

They are rather cunning then wise, crafty then cunning, and close then either; their Commonwealth being managed rather by the subtlety of Trads men, then the policy of States men: their Intelligence is as spreading as their Traffick, and their Traffick as large as the World; there being no Nation under heaven to the bottom of whose Counsels, Interests and concernes they have not insinuated themselves.

Their Religion sits loose to them and is their profession rather then their practise, wherein they are too noble a people to be hypocrites, and too civil to be profane, and so prudent as to observe a mean not proudly boasting their Religion as their shew,

ſhew, but humbly owning it as their duty; they are Jewes of the New Teſtament, that have changed onely the Law for the Goſpel.

Their Language though it differ from the higher *Germany*, yet hath it the ſame ground, and is as old as *Babel*, & although harſh yet of ſo lofty ſignification & ſo full a tongue, as made *Goropius Becanus* maintain it for the ſpeech of *Adam* in Paradiſe; *Steven* of *Bruges* reckoneth up 2170 Monoſillables which being expounded, richly grace that tongue; a Tongue as large as *Europe*, ſpoken in *Germany*, *Denmarke*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, and *England*; (for moſt of our old words are *Dutch*,) and ſo little altered that it is in a manner the ſame it was 2000. years ago, without the too much mingled borrowings of their Neighbour Nations.

Every thing about them is neat but themſelves, the firſt thing in their houſes is a Looking-glaſs, wherein ſure the Landlord ſeldome ſees

sees his face: their Vessels are marshalled so orderly as if they were rather for shew then use, ornaments rather then utensils; the *Dutch* mans Building is not large, but neat; handsome on the outside, on the inside hung with Pictures, not Tapistry, he that hath not bread to eat hath a Picture; "Were the "knackes of all their Houses set to-"gether, there would not be such "another *Bartholomew*-Fair in *Europe*; the *Hogen* paints well yet he ever writes under his sign what it is: His Chambers are but several sand-boxes, and there you must either go out to spit, or blush when you see the Map brought.

Their Beds are no other but land Cabines, high enough to need a Ladder or staires, up once, you are walled in with Wainscot, and that is (saith my Friend) good discretion to avoid the trouble of making your Will every night, for once falling out else you would break your neck perfectly; But if you die in it, this comfort

comfort you will leave your friends that you died in clean Linnen. Their Habitations are kept handſomer then their bodies, and their bodies then their ſoules: at firſt ſight you find the And-Irons ſhut up in Net work, next you have the Warming-pan muffled in *Italian* work, next that the Sconce clad in Cambrick, and like a Crown advanced in the midle of the houſe.

D. L. You have ſatisfied me as to their private conditions and qualities. I pray what is their Carriage?

O. F. 1. Clowniſh and blunt to men, reſpecting neither perſon, nor Apparel; they gaze at, and envy, but never reverence a Gentlemen.

2. Chaſt and modeſt to their Women, being ſtrangers to the two fomentors of Luſt, idleneſs and Courtſhip; alwayes doing leſs then they ſpeak, and ſpeaking leſs then they think.

D. L. But their Women have an ill name?

O. F. A *Dutch* Womans full veins and high blood makes her Gameſome but not Mercenary, entertaining Gallants, rather then entertained by them; but if a man once in publick diſcovereth their private favours, or pretend to any more then is civil, ſhe falls off like a Fairy wealth diſcloſed, and turnes like beer with lightning to a ſowreneſs, which neither art nor labour can never make ſweet again.

D. I. What is their temper?

O. F. Hardy, head-ſtrong, churliſh, and teſty, their will is their reaſon, *the Commonwealth God with them*; Warr is their Paradice, peace is their Hell, the *Spaniard* is the Devil they hate; you may ſooner convert a *Jew* to Chriſtianity, turn an old Baud Puritan, then convince a *Dutch* man of reaſon.

D. L. How do theſe rough hewen pieces model their Commonwealth?

O. F. Not a man of them but may be a States-man, for they have all this gift not to be too nice conſci-

enced:

enced: It is a noble Testimony that so grave an Historian as *Tacitus* hath left of them upon record these 1500. years, *deliberant dum fingere nesciunt, constituunt dum errare non possunt.* They deliberat when they cannot dissemble, and resolve when they cannot erre.

D. L. What is their behaviour towards Strangers?

O.F. 1. They are seldome deceived, for they will trust no body; 2. They may alwayes deceive, for you must trust them as for instances if you travel to ask a bill of Particulars is to purre in a Wasps Nests; you must pay what they ask as sure as if it were the assessement of a Subsidy; 3. Complement is an idleness, those busie people were never skilled in: they are half Marred being Saylors; & being Souldiers they are quite spoiled, for then they would let a *Jew* build a City where *Harlem-mere* is and after couzen them of it; 4. They shall abuse a stranger for nothing, and after a few base

base termes scortch one another to a *Carbonado*, or as they do their Roches when they fry them; 5. They love none but those that do for them, and when they leave off they neglect them; they have no Friends but their Kindred, which at every Wedding feast meet among themselves like tribes.

D. L. I pray what is their Carriage among themselves?

O. F. They are all equal, no way to know Master or Mistress but to take them in bed together; it may be those are they; otherwise *Malkie* can prate as much, laugh as loud, be as bold, and sit as well as Mistress; your man may be sawcy, and you must not strike him; your Schollar untoward, you must not whip him; the Son asketh his Fathers blessing by clapping him on the back, & bidding him good night, & his Mothers by kissing her and saying god-boy.

D. L. But how do they look, and go?

O. F. They are their own disguizes,

guizes, and their own Cloaths ſo thick and tanned their faces; their women have good faces enough if they did not marre them with making their Ear-wyres, and ſo nipt in their Cheekes that you would *think* ſome *fairy had* done *them* a miſchief, and pinched them behind with tongues; their dreſſings are ſo backward that they have much more crown then face: "Men and women "ſaith the ingenious Travelour, are "Starched ſo blew, that if once they "grow old, you would verily be-"lieve you ſaw winter walking up "to the neck in a barrel of Indigo; "and therefore they raile at *Eng-*"*land* for ſpending no more Blew-"ing; your man among them is "elſe clad tollerably, uuleſs he in-"clines to the Sea faſhion, and then "are his Breeches yawning at the "knees, as if they were about to "ſwallow his Legges unmercifully. The VVomans Hood is cloſe, her breaſt open; her Gown wide, her Rings many, her little Keyes and

Chaines more; and the man and womans faſhion is more conſtant then their faith.

D. L. A word Sir of their meals or diet?

O. F. 1. They eat much, and ſpend little; 2. Roots and ſtock-fiſh are ſtaple commodities in their houſes, and if they have Fleſh they can keep it hot more dayes then a Pig in Pye-corner; ſalt Meates and ſowre Cream ſugared is their delight.

Their Cookery is natural, and an artificial dreſſing of Meat you can perſwade them to neither with love or money; you muſt have patience at their Tables to ſtay till break of day, to pledge every man about you, and to ſit with a woman of each ſide of you, carrying away in the morning it may be inſtead of Sweet-meates a piece of Apple-Pie in your pocket.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Our Right to the Narrow Seas.

D. L. I Pray will you make out what Right we have to the Narrow Seas in few words.

I. S. 1. The Seas that ſurrounds our Iſland, whether the *Scottiſh*, the *Britiſh*, the *Iriſh*, or *German* were poſſeſſed, and ſecured by the *Brittains*, who fiſhed ſo much upon them that they burniſhed the Hilts of their Swords with ſuch Fiſhes Teeth as they took; and traded ſo conſiderably that none came amongſt them but Merchant.

2. Thoſe Seas were by them tranſmitted with their Countries to the *Romans* upon the Conqueſt, who as they managed the Government of the Land by Preſidents, ſo they did that at Sea by an *Archigubernaſy*, or chief Governour and Admiral; who ſecured Commerce, took prizes, looked on the Coaſts

of *Spain*, *Italy*, and *Affrica* it self.

3. After the *Romans*, the *Saxons* succeeded to this Right and Dominion, and commanded the Sea under a Count of the *Saxon* shore, *i. e.* (whatever *Panarollus* saith to the contrary) the Sea-shore, *Octa* and *Ebista* under *Vortigerne* and *Hengist* commanding these Seas, the *Saxons* and *Danes* keeping a numerous Navy to that purpose, by such tributes and duties as they imposed upon their Vassals particularly *Dane-gelt* for the Guard of the Sea; *Edgar* and *Canutus* stiling themselves Soveraign of the Sea.

4. The Right and Dominion of the Seas passed with this Nation to the *Normans*, as appears 1. From their government, the custody of the *seas* alwaies being under an *admiral* by Commissions from the several Kings maintained by tributes, paid in consideration of the said Custody; 2. From their right in all the Islands lying on the Sea before the *French* shore; 3. From leave asked alwaies

and

and granted by Forreigners of the *Engliſh* to paſs thoſe ſeas.

D. L. I pray who asked leave?

I. S. The Kings of *Denmarke*, and *Sweden*, the Hanſ-Towns in Queen *Elizabeths* time; the *Hollanders* and *Zealanders* themſelves not daring to Fiſh before they asked leave of *Scarborough*; and King *James* proclaiming *May* 6. 1610. that none Fiſh upon the *Engliſh* or the *Iriſh* Sea without leave obtained at every year at leaſt renewed, from the Commiſſioners appointed for this purpoſe at *London*.

But 4. our Right to the Sea appears from the Limits we ſet to ſuch Forreigners (as Moderators of the ſea) as are at emnity with one another, and at amity with the *Engliſh*.

5. From publick Records wherein the Dominion of the ſea is aſcribed to the Kings of *England* by the King himſelf, and the Eſtates of Parliament, with very great deliberation, and in ſuch expreſs words

as these; Lords *Of the English Sea on every side, all people accounted us Soveraigns of the Seas; that our Soveraign Lord the King and his Illustrious Progenitors being* Lords *of the Seas would impose a tribute upon all strangers: the Kings of* England *have by right of their* Dominions *been Lords of the Sea: (these are the words of all Europe by their Commissioners at* Paris;*) and made Lawes, Statutes, and restraints of Armes upon them, together with Admiralls that they should preserve their superiority over the same.*

7. From the Laws and most received Customs of *England that make the Seas* the patrimony of *England*; *and the King of the old Custome of England, Lord of the narrow Seas*; and his *S*overaignty there so ancient; they make the four *S*eas to be equivalent with those words within or without the Kingdome; *De mer appurtenant au Roy l'Angleterre:* the Sea belonging to the King of *England.*

8. From

8. From the Coyn called *Roſe-Nobles*, of which it is ſaid four things our Noble ſheweth to me, King, *S*hip, *S*word, power of the *S*ea.

9. From the Cuſtome of ſtriking ſayl upon our Coaſts to our *S*hips time out of mind.

10. From the acknowledgement of the *Flemings* and others by ſupplication, to our Kings as *S*overaigns of the *S*ea, ſince *Edward* the thirds time.

11. From the Licenſes upon record granted to the *French* and *Flemings*, with their limited number of Boates to Fiſh upon our Coaſts.

12. From the prerogative whereby all wreckes and royal Fiſhes, as VVhales, Sturgeons taken in our Seas are due to the King of *England* onely, or unto ſuch unto whom by ſpecial charter they have granted the ſame, ſtat. *Ed.* 3. 17. together with all things floating upon the ſaid *S*ea all Floſtan, [a] Jeſtan, and Ligan, as our Lawyers ſpeak.

[a] Floſtan is things that float; Jeſtan Goods in danger caſt out; Ligan all Weights: things ſunk.

D. L. How far doth this Dominion and Right of Ours extend?

I. S. All along the *Brittish* Coast as far as the *Mediterranean*, yea the Coasts of *Friezland* by the *Danes* confession, and our claimes, was part of our Royalty.

D. L. I thought the Water was as common as the Aire.

I S. No! for the *Jewes* had the Soveraignty of the Waters that washed the Holy Land by the Law of God, *Ezek.* 47. 10. and the *Romans* of the *Mediterraneans* by the Law of Nations, *Plut.* in *Pomp.* King *Minos* claimed *Crete* and its Sea; the seven Nations of the East and South commanded those Seas, as the *Lydians*, Lord of the Seas, *&c. Selden p.* 59. the *Corinthians*, the *Phenicians*, the *Lacædemonians*, and *Athenians*; the four Emperours were said to be Lords of much Land and of much Sea; and the common enjoyment of it was abolished as an unjust thing by the Eastern constitutions; the *Venetians* held the *Adriatique*;

atique; the *Genoes* the *Ligustick*; the *Tuscans* the *Tyrrhene*; and *Rome* *Tiber*, and the *Sea* adjoyning.

The *Portugals* are in antient Records called Lords of Commerce, *Navigation*, and the Sea; and the *Spainish* of the Firme-land and Ocean; the King of *France* is declared supream Lord of the Sea that floweth about his Kingdome; as are the *Danes*, the *Swedes*, the *Pole*, and *Turkes*: neither is the Aire less appropriate then the Sea; yea the very *Hollanders* themselves discountenanced *Grotius* and his Book of the communities of the Elements: And to conclude all the foresaid *Venetians* Ao. 1608. in a publick debate with *Ferdinand* then Emperour carried the propriety of the *Adriatique* Gulph.

CHAP. VII.

The Inestimable benefit the Dutch *make of the* Brittish *Seas.*

D. L. WIll you shew me the advantage the *Dutch* make of our Seas?

J. B. Yes, our Seas yield inestimable treasure to those that take paines therein all the year; For,

The Summer Fishing, for Herring beginneth about Midsommer, and lasteth some part of *August.*

The Winter Fishing for Herring lasteth from *September* to the midst of *November*, both which extend in place from *Boughones* in *Scotland* to the *Thames* mouth.

The Fishing for Cod at *Alamby*, *Wirlington*, and *White-haven* near *Lancashire*, from *Easter* till *Whitsuntide.*

The Fishing for Hake at *Aberdeny*, *Abvesvhich*, and other places between *Wales* and *Ireland*, from *Whitsuntide*

Whitsontide to Saint *James-tide.*

The Fishing of Cod and Ling about *Padstow* within the Land, and of *Severn*, from *Christmas* to *Midlent.*

The Fishing for Cod on the West part of *Ireland*, frequented by those of *Giscay*, *Galicia*, and *Portugal* from the beginning of *April* untill the end of *June.*

The Fishing for Cod and Ling on the North, and Northeast of *Ireland*, from *Christmas* untill *Michaelmas.*

The Fishing for Pilchers on the West Coast of *England*, from St. *James-tide* untill *Michaelmas.*

The Fishing for Cod and Ling, upon the Northeast of *England*, from *Easter* untill *Midsummer.*

The Fishing of great staple Ling, and many other sorts of Fish lying about the Islands of *Scotland*, and in the several parts of the *Brittish* Seas all the year long.

D. L. To shew the benefit of our Fish trade I pray shew me some instances? J. B. In

J. B. In *September*, not many years since upon the Coast of *Devonshire* neer *Minigall* 500. Tun of Fish were taken in one day. And about the same time three thousand pound worth of Fish in one day were taken at St. *Joes* in *Cornewall* by small Boates, and other poor provisions.

Our five-men-boates, and Cables adventuring in a calm to land amongst the *Holland* Busses not far from *Robin Hoods* Bay, returned to *Whitby* full fraught with Herrings, and reported that they saw some of those Busses take 10. 20. 24. lasts at a draught of Herrings, and returned into their own Country, 40. 50. and 100. Lasts of Herrings in one Busse.

Our Fleet of Colliers not many years since returned from *Newcastle* laden with Coales about the Well, near *Flamborough* head, and *Scarborough*, met with such multitudes of Cod, & Ling, and Herring, that one amongst the rest with certain ship-hookes, and other like Instruments drew

drew up as much Cod and Ling in a little ſpace of time, as were ſold well near foraſmuch as her whole lading of Coal. And many hundred of *Ships* might have been there laden in two dayes and two nights.

D. L. I pray ſhew me particularly of the advantages the *Hollanders* make of their Fiſhing upon our Coaſts?

J. B. Sir *John Burroughes* reckoned up eight ſorts of advantages:

1. In Shipping; 2. In Marriners; 3. In Trade; 4. In Townes and Fortifications; 5. In power extern; or abroad; 6. In publick Revenue 7. In private Wealth; 8. In all manner of proviſions, and ſtore of things neceſſary.

D.L. How do they encreaſe their Shipping by our Fiſhing?

J. B. Beſides 700. Strand boats, 4000. Evars, and 400. Sallits, Drivers and Tod-boates, wherewith the *Hollanders* ply upon their own Coaſts, every one of thoſe imploying another to fetch ſalt, and carry

their

their Fish into other Countries, being in all 3000. Sailes, maintaining and setting on work at least 4000. persons, Fishers, Trades men, Women and Children. They have 100. Doyer boates of 150 Tunes a piece, or thereabouts. 700. Pincks and Well-boates, from 60. to 100. tunes a piece; which altogether Fish upon the Coasts of *England* and *Scotland* for Cod and Ling onely. And each of these employ another Vessel for providing of Salt, and transporting of their Fish, making in all 1600. Ships, which maintaines and employ persons of all sorts, 4000. at least.

For the Herring season they have 1600. Busses at the least, all of them Fishing onely upon our coasts, from *Boughonnes* in *Scotland* to the mouth of *Thames*.

And every one of these maketh work for three other Ships that attend her; the one to bring in Salt from Forreign parts, another to carry the said Salt and Cask to the

Busses,

Buſſes, and to bring back their Herrins, and the third to tranſport the ſaid Fiſh into forreign Countries: So that the total number of Ships and Buſſes paying the Herring faire is 6400. whereby every Buſſe one with another, imployeth forty men, Marriners and Fiſhers within her own hold, and the reſt ten men a piece, which amounteth to 112000. Fiſhers and Marriners. All which maintaine double, if not treble, ſo many Tradeſmen, Women and Children a land.

Moreover they have 400. other Veſſels at leaſt, that take Herring at *Yarmouth*, and there ſell them for ready money: ſo that the *Hollanders* (beſides 300. Ships before mentioned, Fiſhing upon their own Shores) have at leaſt 4800 Shipes onely maintained by the Seas of great *Brittain*, by which meanes principally, *Holland* being not ſo big as one of our Shires of *England*, containg not above 28. miles in length, and three in bredth; hath encreaſed

sed the number of their Shipping to at least 10000. Saile, being more then are in *England*, *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, *Denmarke*, *Poland*, *Sweden*, and *Russia*. And to this number they add every day, although their Country it self, affords them neither Materials, nor Victuals, nor Merchandize to be accounted of towards their setting forth. Besides these of *Holland*, *Lubeck*, have 700. great Ships, *Hamborough* 600. *Embden* 400. whereunto the Ships of *Bremern*, *Biscay*, *portugal*, *Spain*, and *France*, which for the most part Fish in our Seas; and it will appear that 10000. Saile for forreign Vessels and above are imployed and maintained by Fishing upon our Coasts. So that in *Holland* there are built 1000 saile at the least, to supply shipwracks, and augment their store; which as the prime and common Nursery, is the chiefest means onely to encrease their number.

D. L. How do the *Dutch* encrease their Marriners. *J. B.* The

J. B. The number of Ships fishing on our Coasts as being aforesaid, 8400. if we allow but twenty persons to every Ship one with another the total of Marriners and Fishers amounteth to 168000 out of which number they daily furnish their longer voyages to all parts of the World; for by this meanes they are not onely enabled to brook the Seas and to know the use of the Tackles and Compass, but are likewise instructed in the Principles of Navigation, and Pilotage, insomuch as from hence their greatest Navigators have had their Education and breeding.

D. L. How do the *Dutch* encrease their Trade?

J. B. By reason of these multitudes of Ships and Marriners they have extended their Trade to all parts of the World, exporting for the most part in all their Voyages our Herring, and other Fish for the maintenance of the same; in exchange whereof they return the several Com-

Commodities of other Countries.

From the ſouthern parts, as *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*, for our Herrings they return Oyles, Wines, Pruines, Honey, Wooles, &c. and with ſtore of Coine in *Spain*.

From the *Straights*, Velvets, Sattins, and all ſorts of Silkes, Allames, Currans, Oyles, and all Grocery Ware, with much money.

From the Eaſt Countries for our Herrings, and other *French* and *Italian* Commodities before returned, they bring Home, Corne, Wax, Flax, Hemp, Pitch, Tarre, Sope-aſhes, Iron, Copper, Steel, Clap-board, Wainſcot, Timber, Deale-board, Dollers, and *Hungary* Gilders.

From *Germany* for Herrings, and other ſalt Fiſh, Iron, Steel, Glaſs, Milſtones, Rheniſh Wines, Button-plate for Armour, with other Munition, Silkes, Velvets, Raſhes, Fuſtians, Baratees, and ſuch like *Frankeford* Commodities, with ſtore of *Rix-Dollers*.

From *Brabant* they return for the

the moſt part ready money with ſome Tapiſtryes, and Hullſhip; yea ſome of our Herring are carried as far as *Braſile*.

And that which is more ſtrange and greatly to our ſhame, they have 4 hundred Ships with Fiſh, in which our men of *Yarmouth* within *Ken*, almoſt at Land do vent our Herrings amongſt us here in *England*, and make us pay for the Fiſh taken upon our own Coaſt ready money, wherewith they ſtore their own Country.

D. L. How do the *Dutch* by fiſhing on our Seas encreaſe their Townes and Forts?

J. B. By this their large extent of Trade they are became as it were Citizens of the whole World, whereby they have ſo enlarged their Townes, that moſt of them within 400. years that are full as great again as they were before; *Amſterdam*, *Leyden*, and *Midleburgh*, having been lately twice enlarged, and their Streets, and buildings ſo fair, and orderly ſet forth, that for beauty

and

and ſtrength they may compare with any other in the World, upon which they beſtow infinite ſummes of Money; all originally flowing from the bounty of the Sea, from whence by their labour and induſtry they derive the beginning of all that Wealth and greatneſs; and particularly for the Havens of the aforeſaid Townes, whereof ſome of them caſt 40. 50. or 100000 *l.* Their Fortifications alſo both for number and ſtrength, upon which they have beſtowed infinite ſummes of money, may compare with any other whatſoever.

D. L. How do the *Dutch* by Fiſhing in our Coaſt encreaſe their power abroad?

J. B. Such being then the number of the Ships and Marriners, and ſo great their Trade, occaſioned principally by their Fiſhing; they have not onely ſtrengthened and fortified themſelves at home, to repell all forreign invaſions, as lately in the Warr between them and *Spain*, but have likewiſe ſtretched their

their power into the Eaſt, and Weſt-*Indies* in many places, whereof they are Lords of the Sea Coaſts, and have likewiſe Fortified upon the Maine, where the Kings and people are at their Devotion. And more then this, all neighbouring Princes in their differences (by reaſon of this their power at Sea,) are glad to have them of their party: ſo that next to the *Engliſh* they are now become the moſt redoubted Nation at Sea of any other whatſoever.

D. L. How do the *Dutch* by Fiſhing on our Coaſts encreaſe their publick Revenue?

J. B. That may appear in that above thirty years ſince, over and above the Cuſtoms of other Merchandize, Exciſes, Licenſes, Waſtage and Laſtage, there was payed to the State for cuſtome of Herring and other ſalt Fiſh above 300000. pound in one year; beſides the tenth Fiſh, and Cask payed for Waſtage, which cometh at the leaſt to as much more among the *Hollanders* onely, whereunto

unto the tenth of other Nation being added it amounteth to a far greater ſumme.

We are likewiſe to know that great part of their Fiſh is ſold in other Countries for ready money, for which they commonly export of the fineſt Gold and Silver, and coming home recoine it of a baſer allay under their own ſtampe, which is not a ſmall means to augment their publick treaſure.

D. L. How do the *Dutch* by Fiſhing on our Seas encreaſe their private wealth?

J. B. That will appear to be exceeding great by theſe following particulars:

During the Warrs between the King of *Spain* and the *Hollanders* before the laſt Truce, *Dunkirke* by taking, ſpoiling, and burning the Buſſes of *Holland*, and ſetting great ranſome upon their Fiſhermen, enforced them to compound for great ſumms that they might Fiſh quietly for one year, whereupon the next

year

year after the Fiſhermen agreed amongſt themſelves to pay a Doller upon every Laſt of Herrins, towards the maintenance of certain Ships of Warr to waft and ſecure them in their Fiſhing, by reaſon whereof there was a Record kept of the ſeveral Laſts of Herrins taken that year, and it appeared thereby that in one halfe a year there were taken 30000. Laſts of Herrins which at 16.20.30. pound *per* Laſt amounteth to 360000 and at 16.20. 30. pound the Laſt they ordinarily ſold, then tranſported into other Countries, it cometh at leaſt to 5000000 *l.* whereunto if we add the Herrings taken by other Nations, together with the Cod, Ling, Hake, and the Fiſh taken by the *Hollanders* and other our Neighbours upon the *Britiſh* Coaſts all the year long, the total will evidently ariſe to be above 1000000 *l.*

The great trade of Fiſhing employing ſo many men at Sea muſt neceſſarily maintaine as great a number

number of Trades men and Artificers by Land, as Spinners, Hempwinders to make Cables, Cordage, Yarne twine for Nets, Weavers to make Saile Cloaths, Gecive Pachers, Tollers Dreſſers, and Couchers to ſort and make the Herring lawful Merchandize; Tanners to Tan their Sailes and Nets; and Coopers to make Caskes, Block and Bowl makers for Shipes; Keelemen and Labourers for carrying and removing their Fiſh; Sawyers for plantiers, Carpenters, Shipwrights, Smiths, Carmen, Boatmen, Brewers, Bakers, and others that cannot otherwiſe live with their Wives, Children and Families; every Orphan, Servant, or poor man may venture their ſtock in Fiſhing Voyages, which affords them extraordinary encreaſe, and is duly paid according to the proportion of their gain.

D. L. How do they encreaſe their Proviſion?

J. B. Though there be nothing in *Holland* but Hops, Madder, Butter

ter and Cheeſe; yet by fiſhing they have plentiful of all manner of proviſion for neceſſity, as Corne, Beef, Mutton, Hides, Cloathes; for luxury as Wines, Silkes, Spices, or defence as Pitch, Tarre, Cordage, Timber; all which they have not onely in competent proportion for their uſe, but are likewiſe able from their ſeveral Magazines to ſupply their Neighbour Country.

D. L. Might we not thrive as well as they upon our own Fiſh?

J. B. We might no doubt, and have thoſe Fiſh for nothing that we pay them for, repairing thereby 230. ſmall Fiſher Towns decayed for want of that improvement; and adding both honour, ſtrength, and riches to our King and Country, which how eaſily it may be done will appear by ſome few Obſervations following.

By erecting two hundred and fifty Buſſes of reaſonable ſtrength and bigneſs there will be employment made for 1000. Ships, and for

at leaſt 10000. Fiſhermen and Mariners at Sea, and conſequently for as many Tradesmen, and Labourers at Land.

The Herrings taken by the Buſſes will afford his Majeſty 200000 *l.* yearly cuſtome outward; and for Commodities returned inward 300000 *l.* and above.

We have Timber ſufficient, and at reaſonable rates growing in our own Kingdome for the building of Buſſes, every Shire affordeth hardy and able men fit for ſuch imployment who now live poorly, and idle at home.

We have Victuals in great plenty ſold at eaſie rates, without payment of Exciſes, or impoſt.

Our Shores and Harbours are near the places where the Fiſh do haunt.

For Drink, or Nets, ſalting and packing our fiſh, and for ſuccour in ſtreſs of Weather, we may bring our Fiſh to Land, ſalt and pack it, and from ſome parts of his Majeſties

Dominions

Dominions be at our Markets in *France*, *Spain*, or *Italy* before the *Hollander* can arrive in *Holland*.

We have meanes to tranſport our Fiſh into ſome Northern Countries where the *Hollander* ſeldome or never come. And though we had as many Buſſes as the *Hollanders*, yet is their vent for all, or more, for in Eaſt and Northern Countries where the *Hollanders* ſeldome or never come. And though we had as many Buſſes as the *Hollanders*, yet is there vent for all, or more, for in the Eaſt and Northern Countries and in many other places, Herrins are every daies meat, winter and ſummer, as well to draw on drink as to ſatisfie hunger; and in moſt places the greateſt part of the year they be ſcarce to be had; for preſently after *Michaelmas* the *Sound* and Rivers are frozen up, ſo as no Herrings can be tranſported into twenty Kingdomes, and free States untill *July*, which is for thirty weeks ſpace together, ſo that when Lent comes

there are few to be bought for money. Laſtly, ſince by care and induſtry we gained cloathing from the *Flemmings*, doubtleſs ſo by the ſame meanes we may as eaſily grow expert in the art of Fiſhing, and in time make it a ſtaple Commodity of our own.

D. L. What are the general defects that hinder our improvement of our Fiſhing?

J. E. 1. General liberty of eating Fleſh, contrary to old cuſtome, and the ſtatute Laws provided for obſerving Fiſh dayes, from whence our ſcarcity and dearth of fiſh proceedeth; for where Fleſh is ordinarily ſpent fiſh will not be bought, and want of ſale decayeth all trade, Gaine being the nurſe of Induſtry.

2. Want of order and diſcretion in our fiſhing, every man being left to himſelf, and permited to fiſh as beſt liketh him; whereas amongſt the *Hollanders* two of the beſt experienced Fiſhermen are appointed to guide the reſt of the Fleet,

all

all others being bound to follow them, and to caſt their Lines according to their direction.

3. The *Hollanders* and other Nations ſet forth with their Buſſes in *June* to find the Shoale of fiſh, and having found it, dwell amongſt it till *November*, whereas we ſtay till the Herring come home to our road ſteads, and ſometimes ſuffer them to paſs by ere we look out, our Herring-fiſhing containing onely ſeven weekes at the moſt, and theirs twenty.

4. The *Hollanders* Buſſes are great and ſtrong, and able to brook foul weather, whereas our Cables, Craſers and Boates being ſmall, and thin ſided, are eaſily ſwallowed by a rough Sea, not daring to adventure far in fair weather, by reaſon of their weakneſs for fear of ſtormes.

5. The *Hollanders* are induſtrious, and no ſooner are diſcharged of loading, but preſently put forth for more, and ſeek for Markets abroad as well as at home; whereas our

Engliſh after they had been once at Sea, do commonly never return again untill all the money taken for their Fiſh be ſpent, and they in debt ſeeking onely to ſerve the next Market.

The *Hollanders* have certain Merchants who during the Herring ſeaſon do onely come to the places where the Buſſes arrive, and joyning together in ſeveral companies, do preſently agree for the lading of 30. or 40. Buſſes at once, and ſo being diſcharged they may ſpeedily returne to their former Shipping; whereas our Fiſhermen are uncertain of their Chapmen, and forced to ſpend much time in putting off their Fiſh by parcells.

D. L. What Lawes were there made to recover this trade?

J. B. It was enacted 33. *Hen.* 8. Becauſe the *Engliſh* Fiſhermen dwelling on the Sea Coaſts did leave off their trade of Fiſhing in our Seas, and went the halfe Seas over, and there upon the Seas did buy fiſh of

of *Pickards*, *Flemmings*, *Normans*, *Zealanders*; by reaſon whereof many incommodities did grow to the Realme, *viz.* The decay of the wealth and proſperity as well of the Cinque Ports, and Members of the ſame as of other Coaſt Towns by the Sea ſide, which were builded, and inhabited by great multitudes of people, by reaſon of uſing and exerciſing the craft and feat of fiſhing. Secondly, the decay of a great number of Boates and Ships. And thirdly, the decay of many good Marriners, both able in body by their diligence, labour, and continual exerciſe of fiſhing, and expert by reaſon thereof in the knowledge of the Sea Coaſts, as well within this Realme as in other parts beyond the Seas. It was therefore enacted that no manner of perſons, *Engliſh*, Denizens, or ſtrangers at that time, or any time after dwelling in *England*, ſhould buy any Fiſh of any Strangers in the ſaid Ports of *Flanders*, *Zealand*, *Picardy*, *France*,

or upon the Sea between ſhore and ſhore, &c.

This Act by many Continuances was continued from Parliament to Parliament untill the firſt of Queen *Mary*, and from thence to the end of the next Parliament and then expired.

R. V. How did the *Hollanders* encreaſe in Power and Wealths?

J. H. It will be a wonderfull thing to ſee what a mighty ſubſiſtence of Wealth, and a huge Navigable power that State is come to, by a rare unparalleld induſtry; For I dare avouch that the *Roman* Commonwealth, (though ſhe had her head as well knit in her Infancy as any that ever was) did not come near her, in ſo ſhort a progreſs of time, to ſuch a growth of ſtrength.

But it ſeemes all things conſpired to raiſe *Holland* to this paſs: Firſt, the humour of the people, being patient and induſtrious, and of a genious more inclinable to a Democratical Government then to a Monarchy:

narchy: Add hereunto the quality of the Country, being every where halfe cut, and as it were inlayed with water, and thereby much fortified, and made in many places inacceſſible; ſo that if need were, *Holland* could turn her ſelf into a huge pond when ſhe liſt.

Hereunto concurred a further advantage of ſcituation, having behind her the *Baltique* Sea, which affords her all kind of Materials for Shipping, and for all kind of Nutriment and Military Forces, *England* and *France*, both ſwarming with ſuperfluous people, ſuſpectfull of the *Spainiſh* greatneſs, and ſo not unwilling to contribute Auxiliary ſtrength for mutual ſecurity and conſervation.

Navigation and Mercantile Negotiation, are two Poles whereon the State doth move, and to both theſe it ſeemes Nature her ſelf hath expreſly deſigned both Country and People; them by an extraordinary kind of propenſity, the Coun-

try by apt poſition, for having no land to manure it, they plow the very bowels of the deep, the wrinkled forehead of *Neptune* being the furrowes that yields them encreaſe.

Moreover, there being great Rivers that ſlice and cut the Country up and down to diſgorge themſelves into the Ocean, thoſe Rivers may be ſaid to pay them tribute, as well as to the Sea; which Rivers branching themſelves into large and bearing ſtreams, did ſo fitly ſerve one another, and all the whole, that it may be ſaid, Nature in the frame of humane bodies did not diſcover more art in diſtributing the veines and arteries, for the eaſily conveyance of the maſs of blood into each part, as ſhe hath ſhewed here in diſperſing thoſe waters ſo orderly for Traffick.

Theſe Rivers bring her what the large content of *Germany*, and other Eaſtern Countries afford, and ſhe lying between them and the Sea, furniſheth them with all far fetched

Indian,

Indian, *Affrica*, and *Spainish* Commodities.

Here you shall see the most industrious people upon earth making a rare virtue of necessity, for the same thing which makes a Parret speak, makes them to labour; For having nothing of their own, yet they bound with all things, and may be said, to live by the idleness of some of Neighbours, I am loath to name here who they are.

Here you shall find a people grow rich also by that which useth to impoverish others, even by Warrs, for prizes and booties abroad, go to make a good part of their wealth.

Yet in conversation they are but heavy, of a homely outside, and slow in action, which slowness carrieth with it a notable perseverence, and this may be imputed to the quality of that mould of earth, whereon they dwell, which may be said to be a kind of standing pool of Aire: and which is known to have such a force of assimilation, that when people

people of a more vivacious temper come to mingle with them at the ſecond Generation, they ſeem to participate of the ſoile and aire, and degenerate into meer *Hollanders*; the like is found daily in Horſes and Dogs, and all other Animals.

Occulta eſt Batavæ quædam vis inſita terræ.

One remarkable piece of policy I forgot, that we ſhould obſerve in the united Provinces, *viz.* Why in ſo ſmall an extent of ground they have ſo many rich well built and populous Townes amongſt them; one of the principal reaſons is, becauſe they oppropriate ſome ſtaple material Commodity to every one of the great Towns, as *Amſterdam* hath the Trade of the Eaſt and Weſt-*Indies*, *Rotterdam* the *Engliſh* Cloth, *Dort* the Rheniſh Wines, *Trevers* the *Scots* Trade, the *Hague* the Reſidence of the Prince, and the States, *Haerlam* ſubſiſts by Knitting and Dying, &c. which is a very laudable courſe, not to ſuffer one place to

ſwallow

ſwallow the wealth and traffick of the whole; like the ſpleen in the natural body, whoſe ſwelling makes all the reſt of the Members languiſh.

D. L. I pray what is their Revenue?

O. F. Their Exciſe is an unwaſted Mine, which with the infiniteneſs of their Traffick, and their unwearied induſtry is paid them by every part of the World, the Sea yields them by two ſorts of Fiſhes onely Herrins and Cod 600001. a year, for which they go out ſometimes 7. or 8000. Boates at once, and are able to ſet out twice as many Ships: their Merchandize amounting forty years ago to a million, whereas *England* which is twice as big in compaſs hath not half ſo much.

D. L. How do they amaſs ſo much Treaſure?

O. F. Whether it be from the nature of their Country, where they muſt work or periſh; or their genius adapted to ſuch a ſituation, or their own parcimonious inclination and

and education; or their tranſcendent Activity or cloſe habitation that compact and fortifie their virtues they are young and old; man and woman (for all ſouls are there Maſculine,) the moſt induſtrious and deligent people on earth, and in their ſeveral wayes contribute to the publick Treaſury.

D. L. How do they raiſe and diſpoſe of their Revenue?

C. B. They raiſe one year with the other for the common charge of the Union, (beſides the extraordinary Impoſitions that riſe and fall with their occaſions) 3200000. Crownes, *i. e.* 800000. upon the particular Provinces, *Holland* contributing half, *Zealand* a fifth part, and *Friezland* about a tenth.

D. L. Their charge is great conſidering the ſmall Circuit of their Ground?

C. B. 1. Their Traffick makes good what is wanting in their Land, the commodiouſneſs for the Sea, the narrow-

narrowneſs of their ground, and the induſtry of the Inhabitants, the defects of nature.

2. But the people bear it patiently becauſe their liberty could not long endure without Armes, nor Armes without ſtipends, nor their ſtipends without impoſitions, and the united Provinces will alwaies ſo apprehend the Power of *Spain*, or their other enemies, as they will eaſily be perſwaded, to be alwaies prepared for Warr that ſo they may the eaſier evade all new hazards.

3. They put forty dayes in the Souldiers moneth for pay, and ſo ſave a great deal of money, and pay exactly which prevents a great deal of diſorder incident to more needy Armies.

4. They raiſe the money to maintain the Banks and Channels of each Province, and out of their Treaſuries advance a publick Stock.

D. L. But a word Sir of their ſtrength by Sea?

C. B. As

C. B. As they equal all *Europe* in Trade, ſo they exceed it in the number of their Ships; which people as it were the *Mediterranean* Seas, eſpecially before *Amſterdam* that hath engroſſed the Weſtern trade of *Antwerp*, and that Eaſtern of *Lisbon*; and is the ſtaple as *Rotterdam* is the Arſenal of that Country which is entrenched with the Sea, and *Bull* worked with Ships: they have no Timber growing, yet they ſell Timber to moſt Nations, beſides what they uſe themſelves: they are dull by Land, but water-devils at Sea, being all Seamen born, and bred either in Merchandizing, or Sea-faring, and like Frogs can live both of Land and Water; not a Country *Vrieſter* or Waterman but can handle an Oare, ſteer a Boat, raiſe a Maſt, and bear you out in the rougheſt ſtreights you come at; Sailers among them are as common as Beggers among us: they can drink, raile, ſwear, nigle, ſtreat and be lowſy alike; but a meſs of their

their Knaves is worth a million of ours, for they in a boiſterous rudeneſs can work, live and toile; "Whereas ours will rather laze "themſelves to poverty, and like "Cabbages left out in Winter rot "away in the loathſomeleſs of a "nauſeous ſloath; in Fleets they "can fight cloſe and rather hazard "all then ſave ſome while others "periſh, but ſingle they will flag "and fear like Birds in a Buſh, when "the Sparrow-hawks bills are "heard. Their Fiſher Boates prepare them for the Ships, and fiſhing fits them for fighting.

D. L. No doubt but *Amſterdam*, *Middleburgh*, &c. are full of Seamen, becauſe ſo full of trade in Merchandizing, or ſhipping, but how do they furniſh themſelves with Neceſſaries?

C. B. Holland hath no Corn yet plentifull granaries; no hemp or Flax, yet ſtore of Cordage and Linnen; no Wool or Cattel, yet abundance of Cloath and Proviſion of all

ſorts

ſorts, not a ſtick of Wood, yet more Ships then all *Europe* beſides.

But that which compleats their ſtrength and power at Sea is their skill in Navigation, not a Climate Star or wind but they underſtand, not a Sea but their youth are carried to, nor a ſtreight or paſſage but they are ſhewed: ſo that they can engroſs the *Indies*, *Baſile*, the *Portugal*, couſen the *Spaniard* abuſe the *Engliſh*, and carry all at Sea before them; "Onely a *Turkiſh* man of "Warr is as dreadful to them as a "Falcon to a Mallord, againſt whom "their beſt remedies is to ſteal a-"way.

L. M. But there is a Gentleman that can give you the exacteſt account of any man concerning that Countrey, having been ſeven years Leiger there. Sir, I pray, you can tell what makes that State ſo proſperous.

T. O. All things concurred for the riſing and maintaining of this State, the diſpoſition of the people being,

being, as mutinous, ſo induſtrious and frugall; The nature of the Country every where fortifiable with water; the ſcituation of it having behind them the Baltique *Sea*, which yields them all materials for ſhips, and many other commodities.

L. M. Good Sir, the manner of their Government?

T. O. For the manner of their Government, they have upon occaſion an Aſſembly of the General *States*, like our Parliament, being compoſed of thoſe which are ſent from every Province upon ſummons, and what theſe enact, ſtands for Law; then is there beſides a Councel of *State*, reſiding for the moſt part at the *Hague*, which attend daily occaſions, being rather imployed upon Affairs of *State*, than of particular Juſtice. The moſt potent in this Counſel was *Barnavil*, by reaſon of his Advocates in *Holland*, and beſides both theſe, every Province and great Town have particu-

lar

lar Counſels of their own, to all which Aſſemblies, as well of the general States, as the reſt, the Gentry is called for order ſake; But the State indeed is *Democratical*, the Merchant and the Tradeſman being predominant, the Gentlemen now but few and poor, and even at the beginning the Prince of *Orange* ſaw it ſafer to rely upon the Towns than them, Neither are the Gentry ſo much ingaged in the cauſe, the people having more advantage in a Free State, than in a Monarchy.

Their care in Government is very exact and particular, by reaſon that every one hath an immediate intereſt in the State, ſuch is the equality of Juſtice, that it renders every man ſatisfied, ſuch the publick Regularity, as a man may ſee their Laws were made to Guide, not to Entrap, ſuch their Exactneſs in caſting the expence of an Army, as that it ſhall be equally far from ſuperfluity and want, and as much order

order and certainty in their acts of War, as in ours of Peace, teaching it to be both Civil and Rich, and they ſtill retain that ſign of a Commonwealth yet uncorrupted, private Poverty, and publick Wealth, for no one private man there is exceeding Rich, and few very Poor, and no State more ſumptuous in all publick things.

But the queſtion is, whether this being a Free State will as well ſubſiſt in Peace, as it hath done hitherto in War, Peace leaving every one to attend his particular Wealth, when Fear while the War laſts, makes them concur for their common ſafety, and *Zealand* upon the leaſt ſecurity, hath been ever envious at the predominancy of *Holland*, and *Utrecht* ready to mutiny for Religion; and beſides, it is a doubt whether the ſame care and ſincerity would continue if they were at their conſiſtence, as appears yet whilſt they are but in riſing.

The Revenue of this State ariſeth

ſeth chiefly from the Earl of *Hollands* Demeſnes, the confiſcated Church Livings, the riſing and falling of money, which they uſe with much advantage, their Fiſhing upon our Coaſts, and thoſe of *Norway*, Contribution out of the enemies Countrey, Taxes upon all things at home, and Impoſition upon all Merchandizes from abroad; their expences upon their Ambaſſadors, their ſhipping, their ditches, their rampiers and munition, and commonly they have in pay by *Sea* and Land 60000 men.

L. M. If it be not too troubleſome to you, a word or two of their *Strength*, Diſcipline & War.

T. O. For their *Strength*, the nature of the Countrey makes them able to defend themſelves long by Land; neither could any thing have indangered them ſo much as the laſt great froſt, had not the Treaty been then on foot, becauſe the Enemy being then Maſter of the field, that renders their Ditches, Marſhes, and Rivers,

Rivers, as firm Ground, and by *Sea* they are able to offend any other.

There belong to the *State* 2000 Veſſels of all ſorts, ſo that if the *Spaniard* were entirely beaten out of thoſe parts, the King of *England* and *France* would take as much pains to ſuppreſs, as ever they did to raiſe them; for being our Enemies, they are able to give us the Law at *Sea*, and eat us out of all Trade, much more the *French*, having at this time three ſhips for our one, though none ſo good as our beſt.

Now that whereupon the moſt part of their Revenue and *Strength* depends is their Traffick, in which miſtery of *State* they are at this day the wiſeſt, for all the Commodities which this part of the World wants and the *Indies* have, is *Spice*, *Silk*, Jewels, Gold, they are become the Conveyors of them to the reſt of Chriſtendom except us; as the *Venitians* were of old, and all

thoſe

thoſe Commodities that theſe Northern Countreys abound with, and thoſe Southern ſtand in need of, they likewiſe convey thither, which was the ancient Trade of the Eaſterlings; And this they do, having little to export of their own, by buying of their Neighbour Countreys the former, and ſelling them again what they bring back at their own priſes, and ſo conſequently live upon the idleneſs of others; And to this purpoſe their ſcituation ſerves fitly, for the River of the *Rhene*, the *Maze*, and *Skeld* end all in their Dominions, and the Baltique Sea lyes not far from them, all which affords them whatever the great Continent of *Germany*, *Ruſſia* and *Poland* yields; then they again lying between *Germany* and the Sea, do furniſh it back with all Commodities foreign.

To remember ſome pieces of their Diſcipline, as patterns of the reſt, The Watches at Night are never all of one Nation, ſo that they can

can hardly concur to give up any one Town.

The Commiſſaries are no where ſo ſtrict upon Muſters, and where he finds a company, thither he reduceth them, ſo that when an Army marcheth, the Liſt and the Poll are never far diſagreeing.

Their Army is ever well Cloathed, well Armed, and had never yet occaſion to mutiny for Pay or Victuals.

The Souldiers commit no where fewer Inſolencies upon the Burgers, fewer Robberies upon the Countrey, nor the Officers fewer Deceits upon the Souldiers.

And laſtly, they provide well that their General ſhall have ſmall means to invade their Liberties; For firſt, their Army is compoſed of many Nations, which have their ſeveral Commanders, and the Commanders are diſpoſed by the States themſelves, not by the General; And ſecondly, he hath never an implicite Commiſſion left to Diſcretion, but

by reason their Countrey hath no great bounds, receives daily commands what to do.

L. M. Your Judgement of the place and people.

T. O. The Territory containes six entire Provinces, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *Groninghen*, *Over-Yssel*, and *Friezland*, and certain Towns in *Brabant* and *Flanders*, the ground of which is for the most part fruitful, the Towns no where so equally Beautiful, Rich and Strong, which equality grows by reason that they appropriate some one Staple Commoditie to every Town of note; onely *Amsterdam* not only passeth them all, but even *Sevil*, *Lisbon*, or any other Mart Town in Christendome; and to it is appropriated the Trade of the *East Indies*, where they maintain commonly forty ships, besides which, there go twice a year from it, and the adjoyning Towns, a great Fleet to the Baltique Sea; upon the fall of *Antwerp* that rose rather than *Middleborough*,

borough, though it ſtand at the ſame Rivers mouth, and is their ſecond Mart Town, to which is appropriated our *Engliſh* Cloth.

Concerning the People, they are neither much Devout, nor much Wicked, given all to Drink, and eminently to no other Vice; hard in bargaining, but juſt; ſurly and reſpectleſs, as in all Democracies; thrifty, induſtrious, and cleanly, diſhartened upon the leaſt ill ſucceſs, and inſolent upon good; inventive in manufactures, cunning in Traffick, and generally for matter of Action; that natural ſlowneſs of theirs ſuits better by reaſon of the adviſedneſs and perſeverance it brings with it, than the raſhneſs and changeableneſs of the *French* and *Florentine* Wits; and the equallity of ſpirits which is among them and the *Switzers*, renders them ſo fit for a Democracie, which kind of Government, Nations of more ſubtile Wits being once come to a conſiſtent greatneſs have ſeldome long endured.

CHAP. VIII.

The Lives and Characters of the Princes of Aurange.

D. L. THe Affaires of *Holland* depending ſo much upon the Princes of *Aurange*, will you be pleaſed to recollect the Hiſtory of thoſe renowned Princes?

T. S. 1475. *Lewis* of *Chalon* was inveſted by King *Lewis* with the abſolute Principality of *Aurange*, which is on the Northweſt of *Province*, and ſubject to the King of *France*.

1480. He dieth and leaveth his Eſtate and Government to his valiant and active Succeſſor *William Chalon*, whoſe Intereſt abroad and Proweſs at home, was ſo conſiderable, that *Lewis* the 11. could not think himſelf ſecure, untill he had ſubmitted his Eſtate to him in the Parliament of *Daulphin*, and Married his Cozen, upon which ſubmiſſion and alliance he receives his E-

ſtate

ſtate again in *Capite* from his Soveraign,

Which being much improved, he bequeathed to *John Chalon*; who was able to juſtifie the King of *France* his Jealouſie, and make himſelf ſo conſiderable that *France* feared him, when an enemy, the Duke of *Burgundy*, courted him for a friend, in whoſe ſervice he died; And,

1496. Left his Patrimony and authority to *Philibert Chalon* his Nephew who was Heir to his Reſolutions as well as to his Eſtate, and died as faithful a ſervant to the Houſe of *Auſtria* under *Charles*, as he to the Houſe of *Burgundy* under *Philip* the Good: Theſe Princes were born to aſſiſt afflicted States, to relieve oppreſſed Princes, to ſupport tottering Crownes, and reſcue loſt Liberties; eſpecially if we conſider how the *Chalon* male Line failed in *Philibert*, and the honour of *Naſſaw* was wreathen with the glory of *Aurange*.

1500. For *Philibert* onely Siſter being *Married* to *Rene Naſſau* as he himſelf was devoted to him, *Renes* Son *Henry Naſſau* is adopted by *Philibert*, who failing of an Heir of his body, would have one of his Virtues; and as Queen *Elizabeth* ſaid that her Throne was the Throne of Kings; ſo he ordered that his Principalities ſhould be the inheritances of Nobles.

Henry was born a Prince and bred a Souldier, his blood enobling his Name and his actions his blood; the brave man being reſolved firſt to deſerve, and then to inherit his Dominions; he as nobly ſerved the King of *Spain* to chaſtiſe his Subjects Rebellion as his Succeſſors did the people to oppoſe his Tiranny; he fought but againſt licentiouſneſs, and they but for liberty; he beſtowed his own Revenue in his Maſters ſervice, and his Maſters ſalary in his Souldiers encouragement carrying nothing out of the Netherlands but the glory of Conqueſt and

and Integrity: Having taught *Spain* and *Flanders* ſix things, 1. how to Intrench and Fortifie double; 2. how to retreat ſafely; 3. how to embatle the Foot; 4. Deep ſecurely; 5. how to bear a charge undauntingly and return it home; 6. how to tire an Army with unwearied ſurprizes; and 7. how to conquer with kindneſs. He died before *Luxemburgh*, falling the unexpreſſible joy of his enemies, and unuterable ſorrow of his friends; but that,

1544. His Coſen *William* ſucceeded him in his Eſtate and Glory, his Heir by his Will and his Peoples Vote, whoſe expectation of this Prince was no leſs then his merit which promiſed much and performed more: Born he was at *Dellenburgh*, and bred in *Germany* with Count *Mansfield* who learned in one School what they might practiſe in contrary Camps; honourable was his poſſeſſion in *France*, noble in *Germany*, but large and rich in the

Low Countries; whoſe Religion now reformed, provoked the Pope, as their Privileges now enlarged vexed *Charles* the Emperour into ſome cloſe Overtures, as it did his Son *Philip* to open attempts upon them; an inquiſition is ſet up, impoſitions are enhanced, ſtrangers (as *de Sylon*, *de Feria*) & Tirants (as D'*Alva* and *Granvill*) are ſet over them; Goods are confifcated, Eſtates ſeized, Freemen outlawed, and a multitude of honeſt Inhabitants are put to death; the people groan under this, and fear worſe; much troubled were the Commonalty, more the Nobility, whereof among many that were eminent for birth, valour, and adherency, two were moſt conſiderable, 1. *Lamorall*, Count *Egmont* a Souldier, and *William* Prince of *Aurange* a Statesman, the one truſted with the higheſt commands, the other famous for moſt eminent ſervices, firſt at St. *Quintin*, and then at *Graveling*; the Prince of *Aurange* was popular, wary,

wary, wiſe, a great maſter of ſpeech, and no leſs of Councel; his carriage and behaviour plauſible; of whom it was a queſtion whether he was more able in comprehending buſineſs or more wary in managing them: *Egmont* was rather a man of Warr then peace, one of a candid nature and obliging; converſe and popular too, but among the Souldiers in the fields rather then among the vulgar within the Walls, fitter for the preferments of Campe then Court: The Prince of *Aurange* underſtanding while he was Hoſtage for King *Philip* in *France*, that thoſe two Princes deſigned the extirpation of the Proteſtant Religion, communicates the Plot to the *Flemiſh* Nobility in a ſeaſonable juncture, when they were impoveriſhed by the Emperour *Charles* when preſent with them, ſlighted by the continual abſence of *Philip*, and awed by the ſurintendency of ſtrangers; when the Churchmen were unſatisfied with new erect-

ed Biſhoprickes upon the ruines of Monaſteries; when all were amazed to ſee *Germans* and *Spaniards* brought into their Counſels, Forts, and Garriſons; when *France* was divided in its ſelf under young *Francis*; *England* reformed by Queen *Elizabeth*, and the Proteſtant Princes threatned by the greatneſs of *Auſtria* watched all opportunities to diminiſh it.

King *Philip* finding his Dominions large but unſetled, retires to the middeſt of them, as the heart to diſpenſe vigour and influence to all the Party; and (waving the Dutcheſs of *Lorrain* whom the Prince and the States deſired) ſetled *Margaret* of *Parma*, with Cardinal *Granvill* in the Government; but before his departure he might ſee diſcontent in the faces, and diſcern rebellion in the *Harangues*, of the Deputies he called together at *Gaunt*, and if he ſaw it not, his Courtiers did upon a good token that when one of them urged to him the danger of

theſe

these Provinces if he moderated not his Edicts concerning Religion, he answered, *That he would rather be without Kingdomes then enjoy them with Heresy*: dangerous it was to refuse these *Dutchmen* least those Provinces might revolt, more dangerous to endulge them least all his Dominions would set up liberty, the Edicts are confirmed; the old constitution is established; a juncto is privately marked out, the Dutchess is instructed, and the King is bound for *Spain*, when the Governess and her Cardinal find grievances swelling up the publick discontent, and improve them by their *juncto cabals*, their absolute authority and arbitrary Government, especially *Granvills* imperiousness, who was a man of great experience, and of greater animosity; for hereupon grave *William*, the Prince, *Horne* the Admiral, and valient *Egmont* the Souldier suggested first more privately to the Nobility how their Counsels were excluded, and then

more

more publickly to the people, how their Privileges were endangered, adding to the Governeſs her ſelf, (who in ſtrait between the ſtrict injunctions of *Spain*, and the bitter complaints of the people, had no other refuge but her promiſes) that an Aſſembly of Eſtates was the onely remedy, a motion ill reſented in its ſelf, the ill humours of that Country being never likely to do well in a general Aſſembly, where they might rather confederate then break, and worſe, as proceeding from *Aurange*, whom *Granvill* repreſents as crafty and ambitious, occaſioning a ſtricter execution of the Edicts untill authority is baffled, liberty declared; Libells are publiſhed and under the notion of commerce the Proteſtant Religion is every day improved, liberty of Conſcience is challenged, and the Privileges of their Country are pleaded for; the Prince of *Aurange* firſt had correſpondence and then made alliance with the Admiral, the

the Governour gives way to the new Alterations; the Cardinal rageth, the Nobility agree upon one Livery, which was a courſe to unite themſelves, and deride the Cardinal, againſt whom they drew ſo many complaints, contrived ſo many deſigns, by diſowning and diſparageing him and his Confederates, that the King allaying the vigor of his former reſolutions, according to the temper of the people, recalled *Granvil*, to the preſent ſatisfaction of all *Flanders*; but *Viglio* and *Barlemont* going their way, & the Council of *Trents* Decrees being publiſhed, the Prince of *Aurange* now allied with the moſt eminent *Lutherans*, propoſed, that matters of Government and Religion might be tranſacted in the Council of State, which the Dutcheſs oppoſing, as prejudicial to his Majeſty and her ſelf, the Council is divided, the execution of the Edicts is ſtopped; the Proteſtants increaſe; Count *Egmont* is ſent to *Spain*, with in-

inſtructions from him, to diſcover the bottom of their diſorders; the King is reſolved; the Dutcheſs calls a Conference of Biſhops, Divines, and Lawyers, at *Bruſſels*; the Inquiſition is brought in; their ſenſe of what they ſuffered, and the apprehenſions of what they feared, forced the people to a Confederacy, contrived by *Philip Morniſhies* Lord of St. *Aldegond*; a Covenant is taken, and publiſhed, all ſorts are engaged; the deſign is applauded, fears and jealouſies are increaſed; the Prince of *Orange* and the other Nobility debate matters at *Breda*, under the notion of a marriage; they aſſemble at *Bruſſels*, preſent their ſupplication, aggravate the grievances, (particularly *Brederode* a Noble perſon, of an active ſpirit and a voluble tongue, at Count *Collemberghs* houſe, *April* 3. 1566.) with great applauſe: they go in order to the Regent, and Petition, appealing to God and Men, that they had done what lay in their power: and taking

king occaſion from the word *Gueux*, or Beggars, as they were called by *Barlemont*, they cried out, Long live the King, long live the *Gueux*, and by this Bread, by this Salt, by this Budget, the *Gueux* will from their tenets never budge; yea, the Medal at their Girdles is, true to the King, even to the Budget.

The Liberty of other Nations is Printed, Proteſtant Sermons are publickly Preached, the Edict is ſeverely injoyned, the people flock after the Novelties, and arm themſelves againſt the Law, the Governours of the Provinces draw off from the Dutcheſs; the Prince of *Orange* now things are *ripe*, diſtracts the Counſel and the King in *Spain*; ſummons the Eſtates privately to *Getrinberge* in *Liege*; they reſolve to ſtand to their Liberty; they conclude that nothing was to be expected from *Spain* but delays; they demoliſh Idolatrous Monuments, defaced the Churches, affronted the Prieſts, and being rather incited

ted than moderated by the Prince of *Orange* his expedients, his water a flame: the Tumult began by few, was deſired by many, and approved by all; all the Calviniſme of *Europe* was in *Antwerp*, and all *Antwerp* was engaged at firſt, and by their example all the Provinces, ſo that the Dutcheſs is with much ado perſwaded by *Orange* and *Egmont* to ſtay at *Bruſſels* to countenance their proceedings.

The Diſcontented were ſo numerous, that they were treated with, and yielded to, in point of Indulgence and Liberty, each grant weakening authority, and ſtrengthening the tumult; which *Orange*, under pretence of appeaſing, improved; the Regent is in arms, the Confederates conſult, *Antwerp* is reduced, and the whole Country inclined to Peace: the Reformers are diſcountenanced in *Spain*, the Prince of *Orange* foreſeeing it impoſſible to pleaſe the King and ſerve his Country, in thoſe troubleſome times,

times, would have retired, but being diſſwaded by the Regent, he and his brother *Lodowick* comply with the preſent Humors, keep their Proteſtant correſpondencies in *Europe*, meet with other Nobility at *Terramode* in *Brabant*, near *Antwerp*; Count *William* diſcovering and opening the *Spaniſh* deſign, incited to Arms; *Egmont* reflecting on the weakneſs and poverty of the Provinces, his own ſervices and great Family, and the power of *Spain*, was inclined to the peace and tranquillity of his Countrey, in which temper the Aſſembly broke up, *Egmont* being really, and *Orange* feignedly for Peace.

D. L. How began the War?

C. B. By the Dutcheſs her reſolution in order to the execution of her Edicts to ingarriſon *Valentiennes* and *Antwerp*, both which places, after much debate among the multitude, oppoſed it.

D. L. What thought they of this in *Spain?*

C. B. Count

C. B. Count *Ferza* was for Indulgence that might break, rather than for force that would unite them; *Alva* is for Authority that ſhould give Law to *Flanders*, rather than Clemency, that received Laws from them; and for an Army rather than an Amneſty; whoſe experience, ſeconded with *Granviles*, and the news from *Flanders*, fixed the unreſolved King upon a great Army under *Alva*, a ſouldier from his cradle, very rigid in Aſpect, more in Nature, haughty in Peace, more in War; he muſters at *Millain* 12000 foot and 3000 horſe, and marcheth without interruption to *Lucemberg*, wch he ingarriſoned; the Country amazed to hear of, more to ſee his Forces, and ready to ſubmit, *Orange* and his brother flyeth, *Egmont* and *Horn* are privately ſecured in *Flanders*, *Montigns* and *Bergher* in *Spain*: and their Secretaries that could diſcover all tranſactions he wracked; the Dutcheſs removed her ſelf: he ſets up a new Tribunal

bunal of Juſtice, cites the Nobility before him, upon pain of being proclaimed Traitors; the Markets run with bloud, for his Executions were publick; the Countrey was but one great priſon, kept in by his new forts and cittadels; the Nobility fly to *Aurange*, and the people to *England*, ſome decline his Juriſdiction by appealing to the King, others who had eſtates in *Germany*, to the Emperour; *Breda* the Prince of *Orange*'s chief Town he ſecured; his eldeſt Son, a youth at *Lovain*, he took, his goods were confiſcated; Deſpair arms the Confederates, and and pitty and intereſt from *England*, now engaged with *Spain*, aſſiſts them; and it was but appearing in *Flanders*, and the harrazed Countrey would flock in to them: the Princes of *Germany* and the *Hans* Towns aſſiſt them, both out of Intereſt and Conſcience, equally againſt the houſe of *Auſtria* and the Pope: a Diet is kept; the ſlow proceedures of it are quenched by the

Active

Active Prince, imprinting that Vigor on other breaſts that enflamed his own; the *Engliſh* were to enter *Friezeland*, the *Germans Brabant*, the *Hugonits* the *Walloon* ſide: disbanded ſouldiers are entertained; Prince *Lodowick* entereth *Friezeland*, *Lumzy* and *Villiers* ſurprize *Gelderland*, but are prevented at *Ruremond*, and purſued, notwithſtanding *Londonios* Adviſe, not to provoke too many enemies, as far as *Liege*, where they are overthrown; no better ſucceſs have they at *Graves*, a convenient place for their purpoſe, and at *Bruſſels* againſt the Dukes perſon. But *Lodowick* had 10000 foot, 3000 horſe, and the Prince as many more. But one *Balthazar Gerard*, ſet on by the Jeſuits, and recommended to his Highneſs by Monſieur *du Pre*, my Lord *Mansfield*, under pretence of being a Martyrs ſon, and offering ſome uſeful Blanks he had got from the enemy, got himſelf firſt to his Chamber, and then to his Boſome,

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untill he had ſhot him as he came from Dinner; ſo that he ſaid no more but, my God! take pitty of my ſoul, and this poor people. A moſt Wiſe, Conſtant, Magnanimous, Patient, and Excellent Prince, his Motto being *Mediis tranquillus in undis.*---

Prince *Maurice* ſucceeded him at 17 year old, with this Inſcription, *tandem fit ſurculus arbor*, his conduct and the Earl of *Leiceſter*, in the general Government of the Provinces, where after many incurſions into the enemies Countrey, the taking of *Breda*, that was beſtowed on the Prince, the relief of *Nordan*, the reduction of *Steenberguen*, the ſiege of *Zutphen*, the ſubduing of *Groeninguen*, the Prince of *Parma's* defeat in the *Betuwe*, the ſettlement of the Eaſtern and Weſtern trade, the great Victory on the plain called *Treſche-Heyde*; he brought the *Spaniard* to a Peace, the *Engliſh* to a League, and his own people to a peaceable ſubmiſſion to his Government,

ment, and ſo died full of Honour and Dayes; leaving the Principality to Count *Henry* of *Naſſaw* that great States-man, that deſigned an Alliance with all *Europe*, and a Marriage with *England*, whoſe Daughter he honoured as his Princeſs, rather than his Daughter in Law: he dying when his deſigns were moſt ripe, for ſettlement with *Barnevell*, and *Grotius* his aſſiſtance, left his ſon Prince *William* heir to his power and deſign, but not to his ſucceſs, for his enterprize on *Amſterdam* failed a little before he died; and left his hopefull ſon *William* that now Governs, whom *Holland* is jealous of, and uncivil to, but all the reſt of the Provinces and people honour, according to his own, and his great Anceſtors merit and ſervice; whom univerſal love and vote, his Predeceſſors ſervice, his Countreys intereſt, his own eminence and his Allies power, will advance to no leſs grandeur and power than any of his Renowned Forefathers.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Concerning our laſt wars, and other tranſactions with the Dutch, *from* 1612. *to* 1660.

F. *M.* HOw have we agreed with the *Hollanders* ſince they were a Free State?

R. B. Pretty well, only we claſhed ſometimes about the *Eaſt-Indian* Trade, and the Fiſhing upon the Narrow Seas.

F. *M.* What claſhing had we with them about the Trade beyond the Line?

R. B. They, not contented with the ordinary courſe of a fair Trade, took divers Iſlands, built ſeveral Forts, and endeavoured a new Dominion over us, and thoſe *Moluccos*, *Banda*, *Amboyna*, *&c.* exerciſing new Juriſdictions, *&c.*

F. *M.* How were theſe differences put up?

R. B. It

R. B. It was like to be a breach, but in the year 1613. the States ſent their Ambaſſadours with full power to offer any ſatisfaction, and when that ſucceeded not, in the year 1615. they offered more in a Treaty at the *Hague*, touching the differences between the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* in the *Eaſt-Indies*; and at laſt in a third Treaty at *London*, in the year 1619. there was a full and ſolemn compoſition made of all the ſaid differences, and a fair order ſet for the future proceeding in both Companies, as well in the courſe of their Trade and Commerce, as otherwiſe.

F. M. What was the next breach?

R. B. That at *Amboyna*, which King *James* had not time, nor King *Charles* opportunity or power to require ſatisfaction, for his Subjects in *England* being as inſolent in denying him aſſiſtance, as his enemies were in offering him affronts, as if they had both combined,

ned, and *Ingratitude* abroad had gone hand in hand with treaſon at home; for one *Turner* ſaid that we had better die by a forreign enemy then ſubmit to home ſlavery.

F. M. But did that excellent Prince of famous memory agree with them all his reign?

R. B. The *Hollanders* and others encroaching upon the Fiſhers and other our Rights in the Narrow Seas, yea things coming to that paſs by their obſervation of the untoward humour of the *Engliſh* at home, that they diſputed our Right by *Grotius*; his Sacred Majeſty thought fit not onely to employ Mr. *Selden* to *cleare* the Right; but the Earle of *Lindſey* as Admiral, and the Earle of *Eſſex* as Vice-Admiral, with 40. Saile ſet out with the Shipmoney to ſecure it; whereby the *Engliſh* puiſſance was rendered ſo conſiderable, and trade ſo ſafe in the eyes of forreign Princes, that the King of *Spain* thought it his ſafeſt courſe to in-

truſt his Bullion in our Bottoms, which was coined in *England*, to the great benefit of the Kings Mint, and of all the Merchants alſo, whoſe Commodities were exchanged thereby, and the reſt of the money paid over by exchange to *Flanders*; whereupon the *Hollander* courted his Majeſty with Preſents, 1. of Ambergreaſe, 2. tranſparent China Baſons, 3. a Clock, and 4. the Originals of *Tintoret* and *Titian*.

And in the year 1636. the King conſidering the good effects of his late Fleet, ſets out another conſiſting of 60. Saile of good Ships under the Earle of *Northumberlands* Command, who going Northwards ſcoured the Seas of the *Dutch* Buſſes, ſeizing ſome, ſinking others, and enforcing the reſt to fly; ſo reducing them all to a precarious condition of entreating the favour of Fiſhing by the Kings Commiſſion, which he was the readier to indulge them, becauſe he looked upon them as the moſt likely inſtruments for his Nephews

Nephews Restauration to the Palatinate.

L. M. But was there not some difference about the *Dutch* Fight with the *Spanish* Admiral upon our Coast?

R. B. Our Historians say that our reputation was hereby greatly impaired for suffering the *Hollanders* to fall upon the *Spaniards* in our Seas; and they say likewise that they doubting that we might resent the affront done us in that action, were willing to keep us so busied that we should have no opportunity of retaliation and to that end they accommodated the *Scots*, they say, with all manner of warlike provisions. But that excellent Prince, then whom many might make greater shewes, none had greater affections for Religion, minding as well the common interest of Protestants abroad as that more particular of *Englishmen* at home, made a strict alliance with that state by the Marriage of his Daughter with the Prince of *Orange*, and

Sir *Richard Baker* continued.

yet when our neighbour *Dutch-men* minded their intereſt, and were almoſt Maſters at Sea in the Northern Fiſhing, which becauſe ſo far, and of ſo ſmall a return, they went away with the whole benefit; upon our Fiſhmongers complaint he encouraged ſeveral overtures and projects concerning Buſſes for our own Coaſts ſervice, the prevention of ſtrangers, aud the improvement of the Narrow Seas, and withal he broke the confederacy that was entred into between the *Hollanders* and the *French* before *Dunkirke*.

L. M. But what did they during the Warrs in *England?*

R. B. They ſent Embaſſadours to the Parliament to declare that the high and mighty States of the United Provinces had ſent them to mediate a reconciliation, that they might concurr together for the extirpation of Popery, and the ſetling of the Proteſtant Religion.

Here they remained (ſaith Mr. *Sanderſon* how truly I know not,) pretending

pretending a peace, but in earneſt to ſettle trade, and ſee which way the game went, and as he adds, the King knew their minds; and then they urged very hard for the King, whom they had ſaved, had their Embaſſadour (as the ſame Author hath it) been as true to his truſt as *They* were to the King.

After the Kings Death they broke with the *Engliſh*, and when *Oliver St. John* and *Walter Strickland* were ſent into *Holland* they were affronted and ill uſed by the common people, and thereupon return in diſcontent: Hereupon forſooth a new Act is made for the encouragement of *Shipping* and *Navigation*.

Which the *Hollanders* apprehending highly prejudicial to their trade, they laboured with all their might what by fair Meſſages, and what with threats to get repealed, but when they ſaw all their endeavours were in vain, they were diſcovered to meditate hoſtility; *Doriſlaus* is Executed there; the

Kings Intereſt was hopefull in *Scotland*, and the Prince of *Auranges* therefore prevalent there; the Lord *Newport* comes over to feel the pulſe and look into the ſtrength, preparations and temper of the *Engliſh*; here the old duty of Herring-Fiſſing was demanded, the opening of the Scheld Cuſtome free from *Middleburgh* to *Antwerp* is urged, the right of the Flagge is inſiſted on, the buſineſs of *Amboyna* revived, and their Ships in ſeveral places upon the foreſaid act taken. As an Omen of the Warr, the Statehouſe at *Amſterdam* is burned, a Sea Fight is ſeen at the mouth of the *Maes*; they reſolve to try our pulſes, and 150. Saile are equipped under *Trump*, while we had but 25. Saile in the *Downs* under *Blake*; they refuſe to ſtrike ſaile upon Captain *Youngs* demand till he had given them ſome Broadſides; they ſet on *Blake* and beat him, yet not without loſs, in ſo much as the States excuſed the action, and though in

vain

vain renewed the Treaty, declaring before the ſearcher of hearts (they are their own words) 'That they 'were ſo far from owning the late 'engagement that they were aſto-'niſhed at the fatal newes of it, in-'treating a peace upon the pledges 'of their Religion, and liberty; ſigned *J. Cates, G. Schaes, P. Vanderperre*; We replying our Civilities to them, and their great preparations for Warr; Notwithſtanding theſe pretences for peace voted preſent ſatisfaction for the charges we had been at, and ſecurity for the time to come; it comes to a Warr, they get in between Sr *George Askew* who was abroad,& our Navy which was going out at home, *Trump* ſecures their Merchants, *draweth* towards *Blake* that had ſpoiled their Herring Buſſes, and tolled them for the tenth; the Freeboates are buiſie on both ſides, *George Askew* and they engage in a drawn battle, he is thereupon diſcharged; the *Hollinders* eſpouſe the Kings quarrel to ſtrengthen

ſtrengthen their own; the Prince of *Aurange* is *Stad-holder*, or chief Governour; St. *Johns* gives the States theſe parting words, *My Lords you have an eye upon the event of Affaires in* Scotland, *and therefore refuſe the friendſhip we offer; that buſineſs will be over and you will repent.* Accordingly they ſent more Embaſſadours, and more ſubmiſſive termes when his Majeſty was overthrown; *De wit* and *Ruiter* joine. they brave and dare *Ayſcue*, but are drawn out of their advantages by *Blake*, and beaten with the loſs of 12. Ships to their own Harbours; the *Hollanders* mutiny, their Fiſhermen are taken in whole ſholes; yet in three moneths do they equip another great Fleet under *Van Trump*, who underſtanding our Fleet was not recruted, ſurprized *Blake* in the *Downes*, took and ſunk 15. of his 40. Saile, and twice boarded himſelf, purſuing him to every Haven and ſending his Ships home to teach them the new model of them: *Van*

Trump

Trump himſelf wearing a Broom in his maintop, intimating that he would ſweep the narrow *Seas* of all *Engliſh* Shipping; and his Maſters ſetting out Edicts every day againſt the *Engliſh* trade, as the Common people did Pictures, Songs, and by-words of the late Victory.

But Blake is recruited and made 80. Saile ſtrong, wherewith though with much loſs he bruſhed *Trump* before *Portland*, *Weymouth*, and *Bulloign* to the loſs of 11. Ships, 1500. men, whereof *Blake's* reſolution was remarkable, and *Trumps* conduct more; whoſe fortune failed in bringing his Ships on with ſucceſs, but his skill did not in bringing them off with honour into *Legorne*, where he ſunk and took moſt of the Ships under Captain *Badily*, and *Appleton*: their Letters mediate a peace, yet their preparations are mighty for Warr.

Trump is abroad, with 89. Ships to ſecure the Eaſtern & Weſtern Fleets; he battereth *Dover*, while we viſit their

their Coast with an 100. Saile; at last *Blake*, *Monke*, and *Dean* meet and discover *Trump* scouring all before him; they engage, *Dean* is cut off in the midle by my Lord *Monke*, who takes no further notice of it but that the body should be removed; yet *Trump* escapes but narrowly to *Dunkirke*, *Lawson* pursueth them, *Trump* turnes upon him, *Blake* comes in, the *Dutch* fly, and their whole Navy is confounded; they hang a white Flagg, and send a messenger to make way for a treaty, their Trade is at a stand, the Souldiers mutiny for money, nd are well paid; the Lords States come to the Ports themselves to see them set out; yet four Embassadours are sent to *England*, while *De wit* and *Trump* meet; my Lord *Monke* drawes up to them in the resolution with 30. Saile, and cries to 'um again; Friday they engage with equal success; Sunday (the weather clearing up) they fight again, *Van Trump* is killed, and the

Dutch

Dutch beaten and purſued to the *Texel*, having but one Flagge ſtanding. We loſt 1300. men ſlain and wounded; they 4500. recovering but with 90. Ships of 120. into the *Texel*: An arbitration is ſet up, the right of the Flag is acknowledged, the Prince of *Aurange* is neglected, and a Peace concluded, wch laſted till his Majeſties return.

L. M. How did his Majeſty and they part, after the entertainment 1660.

R. B. He ſaid that he had ſo much kindneſs for them, that he would be jealous of them, if they gave a greater part of their amity to any Prince than to him, ſeeing he loved them more than all the Princes beſide, adding withall theſe words;

Sirs, Whereas I leave here in your hands the Princeſs my Siſter, and the Prince of Aurange, *two perſons who are extremely Dear to me; I pray you, Sirs, take their Intereſt to heart, and cauſe them to reſent the effects of the Favour in the occaſions which the Princeſs my Siſter*

Sister shall request of you, either for her self, or the Prince her Son, assuring you that all the Effects of your good-will shall be acknowledged of me, as if I had received them in my own Person.

CHARLES REX.

This they recorded in the Registers of the States Generall, and of the Province of *Holland*, *In Perpetuam rei memoriam.*

FINIS.

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